



OFFICE OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
14, TEMPLE STREET, BIRMINGHAM,

June 1st, 1908.

## TO THE WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

1. I have the honour to present my ninth Annual Report as County Medical Officer of Health, and the nineteenth I have made to your Council on the health of the Administrative County.
2. I propose to adopt the same system as in my last Reports, namely, to deal with the County as a whole, and then complete the Report by summarising those of the District Medical Officers of Health. In the statistics, the birth, death, and Zymotic death-rates are calculated per 1,000 persons estimated to be living, while the infant mortality is reckoned on the number of children who died under one year of age per 1,000 registered births.

### THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE.

#### AREA.

3. Owing to the fact that no change occurred in the boundaries of any of the Districts, or the County boundaries, the area remains the same as last year. The figures in acres for the County are, Urban districts 54,777, Rural districts 495,735, giving a total for the County of 550,512 acres.

#### POPULATION.

4. Taking the estimates of the District Medical Officers of Health, I find the population to the middle of 1907 to be set down at 394,084, an increase of 6,106 on the previous year, which is a smaller increase than that estimated for either of the two previous years. The chief increases in the population of the Urban Districts are to be found in Erdington, Rugby, and Sutton Coldfield, and of the Rural Districts, in Atherstone, Foleshill, and Solihull. In one or two instances, notably Brailes and Monks Kirby, slight reductions in the number living there are believed to have occurred. It is almost certain, too, that the estimated increase in the population of the Borough of Aston Manor has not taken place, for reasons given in the Summary of the Medical Officer of Health's Report.

#### BIRTHS.

5. Nine thousand eight hundred and forty-seven births were registered, compared with 9,998 in 1906. Calculated on the estimated population, the birth-rate is found to be 25·08 compared with 25·7 and 25·58 in the two previous years. The birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales was 26·3.
6. Last year I was able to record not only a check in the continued falling of the County birth-rate, but a fractional increase, but this year I am sorry to have again to announce a birth-rate lower than any previously recorded.
7. In the Urban Districts the birth-rate was only 24·4, a reduction of ·9 on that of the previous year, but in the Rural Districts the rate was 26·0, a figure only ·3 less than in 1906. It is curious that the birth-rate for the Rural Districts should be higher than that for the Urban ones, but this is accounted for, as

I have explained on previous occasions, by the fact that while Rural in name, several of the Districts, such as Atherstone, Foleshill and Tamworth are Urban in that they are mining and manufacturing districts, and on this account the birth-rate is above what one would have expected, while on the other hand, towns like Sutton Coldfield, Stratford-on-Avon and Leamington, are chiefly residential, containing a large number of persons who have passed the child bearing age.

8. Among the Urban Districts, the highest rate is found in Bulkington, with the very high rate of 37·2. The Borough of Nuneaton comes next with 30·1, and these are the only two Districts with a rate exceeding 30·0. The lowest rate in the Urban Districts is in Stratford-on-Avon, where it was as low as 17·5, while in Leamington it was only 18·9, and at Sutton Coldfield 19·7. In the Rural Districts Foleshill stands first with the very excellent rate of 36·8, but the only other District exceeding a rate of 30·0 was Atherstone, where it was 30·07. In Tamworth and Nuneaton Rural, the rates were also good, being respectively 29·8 and 28·8. The little District of Coventry—containing the smallest population of any in the County—had a rate of only 12·6, while Farnborough and Monks Kirby were the only two other Districts with rates below 20·0.
9. In his Report to the Leamington Corporation, Mr. ANDERSON, the Sanitary Inspector, calls attention to the fact that the Birth-rate in Leamington is prejudicially affected by landlords refusing to let houses to tenants with large families. This is a point which, from every point of view, is worthy of consideration. One sympathises with owners of property, in endeavouring to get a proper return, but if every property owner were to be actuated only by such motives, the days of the Empire would soon be numbered. I have been told on more than one occasion the same thing by some of my Health Visitors. The matter only becomes acute when houses are scarce, and this is too often the case in Rural Districts. It is difficult to suggest a remedy, probably, however, education may do something by exercising an emollient influence on youthful turbulence, which leads to excessive wear and tear. Something I think might be done, too, by local Sanitary Associations, not only instructing tenants in the means of home sanitation, but helping at the same time unofficially to maintain a higher standard in the lowest class dwellings in the community.

#### DEATHS.

10. Four thousand nine hundred and twenty-one deaths were registered in the County during the year, namely, 2,910 in the Urban Districts, and 2,011 in the Rural Districts, giving a total Death-rate of 12·48, compared with 13·5 and 12·87 in the two previous years. This is not only a lower death-rate than occurred in these two years, but it is the lowest recorded since the establishment of the County Council.
11. In the Urban Districts, Erdington shows the lowest rate, namely, 8·78, an extraordinarily low rate for any District under any circumstances, and particularly so for one with a large population such as this District has. Sutton Coldfield comes next, only fractionally higher with a rate of 8·97, while Rugby—also a large District—has the very satisfactory death-rate of 9·4. These are the only three Districts with rates under 10·0. The highest death-rate is shown at Bulkington, where it reached the figure of 20·7, and this fact has an added importance attached to it, when we remember that this District occupied the same position in 1906, the death-rate then being 19·1. The next highest is the Borough of Warwick, with a death-rate of 14·6, while the third place is occupied by the large and thickly populated District of Aston Manor, with the very excellent rate for such a District, of 13·8.
12. In the Rural Districts, the best rate is shown by Castle Bromwich, where the death-rate was 8·28, and at Coventry, where it was 8·4. In only one other District, namely Monks Kirby, where it was 9·9, did the rate fall below 10·0. The highest rate is shown in the mining and manufacturing District of Foleshill, where it was 15·3, while in Southam it was 14·4, and in Stratford-on-Avon 14·0. In the other Districts the rates were astonishingly close.

#### ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

13. Three hundred and thirty-two deaths were registered as due to the seven principal Zymotic diseases, compared with 581 and 345 in the two previous years. This gives us a Zymotic death-rate of 0·84, the lowest death-rate from these diseases ever recorded in the County. The deaths registered were as follows:—Smallpox, 0; Measles, 105; Scarlet Fever, 21; Whooping Cough, 44; Diphtheria, and Membranous Croup, 52; Typhoid Fever, 28; Diarrhoea, 82.



14. On comparing these figures with those of the previous year, we find that there has been a remarkable reduction in mortality from Diarrhœa. This year—as I have stated above—only 82 deaths were registered, but in 1906 no less than 315 occurred. There has also been a reduction in the mortality from Whooping Cough and Diphtheria. The figure from Scarlet Fever is exactly the same, and is less than any of the other Zymotic diseases, while in the case of Typhoid Fever the figure is 28 compared with 27.
15. SMALLPOX.—Again I am able to record an absence of mortality from this disease, while only two cases have been notified, one each in the Districts of Atherstone and Stratford-on-Avon. These cases are dealt with in the Summaries of the District Health Reports.
16. MEASLES.—Measles has been the one Zymotic disease which has shown a considerable increase. Among the Urban Districts, it was particularly fatal in the Boroughs of Aston Manor and Nuncaton, while in the Rural Districts, Atherstone and Foleshill suffered most.
17. I have before pointed out that as Measles is a disease chiefly affecting young child life, fresh epidemics occur every second or third year, and therefore it was almost to be expected, as there was low mortality in the previous year, that there would be an increase in 1907. Giving additional point to this, it is to be noted that the mortality in the Rural Districts, where there was practically none in 1906, was greater than in the Urban Districts in the year under review.
18. SCARLET FEVER.—The inhabitants of the County are to be again congratulated on the small incidence of this disease, for although there were but 21 deaths last year, to 1,276 cases, in 1907 there were only 1,079 cases with 21 deaths.
19. In the Urban Districts 675 cases, with 12 deaths, were registered, and in the Rural Districts, 404 cases, with 9 deaths. Among the Urban Districts, the greatest incidence was shown in the Boroughs of Aston Manor and Leamington, while in only one District, namely Bulkington, were there no cases notified. In the Rural Districts, the two small Districts of Coventry and Nuneaton were both free from the disease, and the chief prevalence was in Tamworth, Alcester, Solihull and Southam. It may be remembered that Southam showed a marked prevalence in the previous year, in fact, nearly 2 out of 5 cases occurring in the Rural Districts were here. As is usual, there was a very marked epidemic prevalence at the end of October, in the 44th week of the year, exactly the same week as in the previous year. It is curious, too, that the maximum number of cases occurred not only in the same week of the year, but the number of cases notified was the same, namely 47,
20. DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.—Though there have been a few more cases of this disease notified, yet the number of deaths registered has been less. The number of cases reported has been 531, compared with 509 in the previous year, but the number of deaths registered has only been 52, compared with 68. The disease has been recorded in all the Districts of the County, with the exception of Coventry Rural, Farnborough, Monks Kirby and Nuneaton Rural.
21. In the Urban Districts, the greatest prevalence has been shown in the Borough of Warwick, where 45 cases were notified, while in Solihull and Tamworth among the Rural Districts, there was a marked incidence, 74 occurring in the former and 86 in the latter.
22. In my last Report I called attention to the importance of information which has come to light bearing on the fact that certain persons, not themselves suffering from the disease, acted as carriers of the specific organism of Diphtheria. In other words, they become for a period the unwilling hosts of this microbe, and were capable of producing attacks of it in persons—chiefly children—who were not immune. It is very important, therefore, after Diphtheria has been epidemic in a District, and especially among the children attending a particular School, that examinations of throats should be made, for the purpose of seeing whether or not the Diphtheria bacillus is present. In connection with this, the Medical Officer of Health for Tamworth states that when cases have been in hospital, they are not allowed to leave till a swab, taken from the throat and examined bacterially, gives a negative result.
23. The Medical Officer of Health of Erdington also calls attention to this, and says :—“ It is increasingly important that the means now at our disposal should be used by medical practitioners before certifying that

such children are fit to resume school work. The trouble of taking a swab is so small, and as the information obtained is so valuable, while the cost is *nil*, it seems to me that this of necessity should almost become a routine practice."

24. I called attention in my Report for last year, to the desirability of District Councils giving facilities for the supply of anti-toxin serum to patients who were too poor to bear the expense of providing it for themselves or their children. I am pleased to be able to state that in addition to those Districts which I referred to last year as having made arrangements whereby practitioners can have anti-toxin free of cost, Nuneaton, Foleshill and Brailes, are to be added. The Medical Officer of Health for Brailes, in reference to this, says :—"The Council have decided to repay to any medical man the cost of serum anti-toxin used in cases of Diphtheria, so as to encourage the use of this method of treatment, as the disease by its use is undoubtedly shortened in its course, and thus there is less likelihood of the further spread of infection."
  
25. The Medical Officer of Health for Foleshill says *inter alia* referring to this subject : "It is not encouraging to ascertain that at his last visit, the Local Government Board Auditor laid down the rule that we must obtain the sanction of the Local Government Board to the purchase of every supply of serum." This seemed to me so unnecessarily harassing, and likely to prevent the scheme from going very far, that I wrote to the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board on the subject, and in a letter from him, dated 30th March, 1908, he states that it is not the practice of the Board to require a Local Authority to apply for sanction to each expenditure for anti-toxin, but it will suffice if application is made to the Board to sanction any expenditure incurred for this purpose during the current year. I informed the Medical Officer of Health of Foleshill of this, and it will be seen that the restrictions laid down by the Local Government Board auditor are not to be maintained.
  
26. This question of the supplying of anti-toxin serum is dealt with at considerable length in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health to the Mid-Warwickshire Combined District, as follows :—"With respect to this disease, I may here refer to a question which was raised by the Warwickshire County Council, though not by the Worcestershire or the Northamptonshire Councils, in respect to either the Yardley or Cricke Rural Districts :—After the publication of the annual report of the County Medical Officer of Health for Warwickshire, the attention of the District Councils was specially directed in a circular letter, which was distributed with the report, to a paragraph pointing out the great value of anti-diphtheritic serum in the treatment of Diphtheria, and recommending Councils, with the approval of their Medical Officers of Health, to supply it free of charge for the treatment of patients whose friends are too poor to purchase it. As my opinion was solicited at various meetings of Councils, I pointed out that though I personally did not feel warranted in recommending its free distribution, or, indeed, in advising its use at all, I, of course, could throw no obstacle in the way, though it appeared to me that if it was to be distributed for the treatment of poor patients it should be distributed by the Guardians, and not by the District Councils. I also pointed out that this serum, which is a preparation derived from the blood of horses made immune from the disease, is not altogether a harmless remedy, but that in about 20 or 30 per cent. of the cases in which it is used it produces rashes and other unpleasant symptoms, and that, in my opinion, mild cases of the disease would get on as well, or perhaps better, without it, as they did before it was first exploited. At the same time I frankly admitted that the general consensus of medical opinion so strongly supported its remedial value that many Sanitary Authorities throughout the country had not only been induced to distribute it free of charge to be used either as a curative or a preventive agent, but some had actually agreed to pay medical men a fee of half-a-crown for injecting it into patients, and a fee of one shilling for injecting it into any persons who might be exposed to infection. While I refrain from expressing any further opinion as to its curative value, I certainly attach no value to it as a prophylactic or preventive, not only because I have never been able to see that there is the slightest analogy between this serum and vaccine lymph, of whose value as a prophylactic I have always been a staunch advocate, but because medical men themselves, who are constantly coming in contact with cases of diphtheria, do not protect themselves against the disease as they do against small-pox ; at least, so far as my experience goes. But it was to the curative value of the serum and not as a prophylactic, that the special attention of Councils was directed in the report referred to, and I therefore submitted the following decision, issued by the Local Government Board, which shows that, apart from its use in the treatment of patients in hospital, District Councils have no power to supply it to other patients free of charge :—*Decisions of the Local Government Board, 1903. District Councils—power to supply anti-toxin.* Upon the question as to the purchase by a District Council of a supply of anti-toxin



in the event of an outbreak of Diphtheria in their District, the Local Government Board have stated that under Act 18 (6) of the General Order of the 23rd March, 1891, it is part of the duty of the Medical Officer of Health to take such measures for the prevention of disease as he is legally authorised to take by any resolution of the Council, and that if the Council are advised by their Medical Officer of Health that the use of anti-diphtheric serum on persons who have been exposed to the infection of Diphtheria is likely to prevent the spread of the disease, no sanction on the part of the Board is necessary to enable the Council to supply him with the material for use as a prophylactic under his general supervision. The Board, however, add that a District Council have no power to supply anti-diphtheric serum for curative, as distinguished from preventive purposes, except for the treatment of patients in an isolation hospital provided by them. After this explanation, I need not say that the distribution of anti-diphtheric serum, free of charge, has not been adopted by any of the Councils whom I serve, and will not be adopted on my initiative."

27. I have quoted in justice to Dr. WILSON his Report at length, and also because it is evident that the advice tendered by him to the District Councils under his charge is based on a decision which no longer holds good, as the supply of Diphtheric anti-toxin is now approved of, as shown by the letter from the Medical Officer to the Board.
28. When we consider how strong the evidence now is that the proper use of anti-toxin reduces the mortality from this fatal disease probably to an extent of 75%, I cannot but feel, both on hygienic and humanitarian grounds, that the supply of anti-toxin should be available throughout the County, to all unable to pay for it, and I trust, therefore, that this question will be again considered by all those District Councils which, up to the present, have not seen their way to supply it in suitable cases.
29. WHOOPING COUGH.—The mortality from this disease has been considerably reduced. Last year 109 deaths were registered from it, but in 1907 only 44. I have before pointed out that although one of the most fatal of the Zymotic diseases, it is one which chiefly attacks very young infants, and owing to its nature, cannot be effectually dealt with by sanitary measures. Unhappily, the majority of the deaths die from complications, because the gravity of the original disease is not appreciated by parents. Our chief hope, therefore, in diminishing mortality from the disease, is the better spread of hygienic knowledge among the parents.
30. FEVER, INCLUDING TYPHOID FEVER AND OTHER CONTINUED FEVERS.—The death-rate from Typhoid Fever was exactly the same as in the previous year, and I am of opinion that the figures are quite satisfactory. As regards the number of cases notified, it was 122, compared with 195 in the previous year. It will be seen, therefore, that though there has been a less incidence, the disease has been rather more severe in type.
31. In the Urban Districts, exactly half the cases occurred in the Borough of Aston Manor. The only other district where the number of cases notified exceeded six, was Erdington, and this, as I have explained, was due to the fact that cases are moved from the populous districts around to the Infirmary which is situated here.
32. In the Rural Districts, Southam is the only one that has a bad record. Here 18 cases occurred, out of a total of 40 for the whole of the Rural Districts. Referring to the fact that 17 out of the 18 cases occurred in Southam itself, the Medical Officer of Health says:—"I am of opinion that the disease was originated and spread in the first instance by choked up drains, and ultimately by tainted and foul midden privies." Though he does not attribute the outbreak to the well water, he calls attention to the absence of a public water supply, and says that there will always be more or less risk to health in certain parts of the town so long as a system of public scavenging, which has been so often discussed, is not adopted. To meet this difficulty, when the outbreak took place, he instructed that the scavenging and removal of the excreta should be carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.
33. DIARRHŒA.—I have on many former occasions called attention to the fact that the height or otherwise of the Zymotic death-rate is due to the greater or less prevalence of Infantile Diarrhœa, and the fact that we have had one of the lowest death-rates on record from this disease in 1907, is the chief cause of our record Zymotic death-rate. During the year under review, only 82 deaths were registered, 48 in the Urban, and 34 in the Rural Districts, and this figure of 82 compares with 315 in the previous year. Epidemic Diarrhœa is now definitely known to be associated with high temperature, particularly in relation to soil,

when the organism upon which it depends readily develops in the soil. Under conditions of heat and moisture in dry, warm summers, when the temperature of the ground is considerably raised, one would expect a high death-rate from Epidemic Diarrhœa, and such is always the case. A cold summer always means a reduction of mortality from this cause and this is the chief reason, therefore, why 1907 shows so good a record in this respect. But if this is so, it must not be considered that the question of the height of the Diarrhœal death-rate is entirely climatic. Filth round dwellings, particularly soil soddened with human excreta, such as always occurs more or less in populous districts which are served by a midden system, tends very largely to increase the mortality from this disease.

34. There can be no doubt, too, that flies are agents in carrying the poison of the disease, or that these pests tend to produce Diarrhœa. It is obvious, therefore, that one of the first things to be aimed at is the increased cleanliness of the soil in and around dwellings. This has been taking place in most of the Urban Districts, and now in some of them hardly a midden remains. The Medical Officer of Health of Foleshill calls attention to this, and speaking of the wet and cold summer of 1907, compared with the previous year, says :—" I cannot be satisfied, however, with the figure of even 13, as with such a summer, the reduction should have been more, but we cannot hope to diminish this mortality, practically wholly confined to our two populous parishes, until the privy and midden system of refuse disposal has been further done away with."
35. **PHTHISIS.**—The number of deaths registered from this disease has been almost identical with that of the previous year, the number being 312, compared with 315 in the previous year. The alteration is on the right side, because with the increase of population, the death-rate is fractionally less.
36. The mortality was relatively greater in the Urban than in the Rural Districts, the number of deaths being nearly double. As in the past, I have endeavoured to do something to cope with this disease, generally through the Health Visitors, and I am pleased to be able to state that much more attention is now being given locally, to efforts which can be taken to check its spread. Once let the idea be grasped that Consumption is an infectious disease, and it is obvious that steps may be taken to limit the spread of infection. One of these is, undoubtedly, the disinfection of clothes, bedding and rooms, after a death has occurred, so that there may be less risk, particularly for new comers entering the house. I am pleased, therefore, to point out what in Atherstone and Tamworth has been done in this way. In Atherstone, disinfection has been done on the request of householders, and in Tamworth half the cost of disinfection of such house and bedding, has been paid by the Council. I would particularly like to suggest to these two Authorities, that, having commenced a good work, it should be carried out a little more fully. Unhappily yet, the bulk of the people do not understand that it is desirable for disinfection to take place, consequently a very large portion of those whose houses require it most, are not likely to ask for it to be done. In my opinion it is much better, immediately on receipt of the registration of death, for disinfection to be offered. In many Districts this is now done, and in nearly every case disinfection is gratefully accepted.
37. In Tamworth, too, I think, looking at the comparatively small cost of disinfection, it would be very desirable not to suggest that any part of the cost should be repaid. It tends to reduce the number of houses disinfected, and must therefore of necessity limit the usefulness of the procedure.
38. The County Council Health Visitors have, as formerly, given several "Talks" in the Schools on the subject of the "Prevention of Consumption," while I took the opportunity, when present at a School in Leamington early in the year, to say a few words on the subject.
39. I hope I may rely in the future on the efforts of the Police—as in the past—to see that the cards calling attention to the impropriety of spitting in rooms be still exhibited in public-house bars.
40. Nothing further has been done in the question of notification of Phthisis. It is a very difficult subject to deal with, owing to the chronic nature of the disease, but one thing I am sure of, and that is that voluntary notification is absolutely useless, and a waste of time, energy and money.
41. **CANCER.**—There has been a slight reduction in the number of deaths from this disease, the number being 332, compared with 338 in the previous year. Of these, 189 occurred in the Urban, and 143 in the Rural Districts.



# INFANT MORTALITY.

42. During the year, 988 deaths were registered in children under one year of age, and of these, 619 occurred in the Urban and 369 in the Rural Districts. This gives us a rate of Infant Mortality per 1,000 births of 99, and is considerably lower than that recorded in any previous year.
43. Among the Urban Districts, the highest rate was in the Borough of Nuneaton, where it reached 134, closely followed by Bulkington with a rate of 131. In Aston Manor it was 122 and in Leamington 112. The lowest rate was found in Kenilworth, where it was 54, closely followed by Erdington and Sutton Coldfield with rates of 61 and 65 respectively.
44. In the Rural Districts, the highest rate was at Southam with 134, followed by Tamworth and Foleshill with rates of 127 and 125 respectively, and Atherstone 108.
45. Having regard to the condition of the rates experienced in other Districts of the County, I am of opinion that all rates exceeding 100 were very much too high in 1907. Last year I expressed the opinion that an Infantile death-rate above 65 to 70 per 1,000 births was quite unnecessary, and this year, that figure has been attained in Districts where the population is considerable.
46. Though this reduction of the Infantile death-rate is one of the most pleasing—and from a national point of view one of the most important—facts I chronicle, yet I cannot help feeling that a considerable number of healthy children were born, and died in the early months of their existence, entirely through ignorance of the steps to be taken to keep them alive.
47. The reports of the Health Visitors show conclusively that a large number of children are regularly and systematically improperly fed and tended, and it is very gratifying therefore, to have evidence constantly accumulating that many mothers—particularly the younger ones—are now looking forward eagerly to the visits of the Health Visitors, and following carefully the instructions laid down for the reduction of the present great waste of human life.
48. I have, in a previous paragraph, recorded a further decline in the Birth-rate. It is perhaps worthy of note in this place, that though our Birth-rate is constantly declining, and is below that of the previous year, yet, owing to the saving of infant life, by the reduction of Infant Mortality, we have, despite there having been 111 less births, an actual gain to the County of 144 lives saved, there having been 255 fewer deaths in infants than in the previous year. I wish I could believe that this saving was entirely due to sanitary work and improved conditions, but I know that although some of it is due to these causes, yet that a good deal depends on the fact that we experienced a cold, wet summer, when septic causes were less operative than usual. We know very largely the cause of Infant Mortality. We know it to arise in the first instance from improper feeding, also from improper storage of food, and from collections of refuse near dwellings, causing pollution of the soil.
49. Some headway has been made in dealing with all these difficulties as the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health show, but I have not the least doubt that, given a considerable period of drought and summer heat, figures as nearly unsatisfactory as in some previous years, will again be recorded.
50. I gave last year certain particulars of the results of baby feeding on the condition of the infants, and in this year under review, I have again obtained statistics of the influence of feeding and treatment on Infant Mortality. In the Eastern District seventy babies were under observation. Thirty of these were entirely breast-fed, and twenty-nine of them were, at the end of the year, alive and healthy. Of the other forty eleven were unhealthy and seven were dead.
51. Another point in connection with Infant Mortality referred to by more than one of the Health Visitors is, that even in the case of breast-fed children, the period of weaning is put off much too long, with the consequence that as the natural nourishment decreases and is not supplemented by suitable substitutes, the children become anæmic and weakly. Miss MACKENZIE says, speaking of the Nuneaton District :—  
“ It is exceptional to find infants who do not have syrups or powders given to them.” This is much to be deprecated and tends to increase the death-rate among them.
52. In my last Report, I called attention to the Act for the early Notification of Births. As far as I know, except in the case of Aston, up to the present, not a single District in the County has adopted this Act. This, in my opinion, is very much to be regretted, as I believe the Act to be one from which a very large amount of good may be expected. The Local Government Board have very wisely refused to acquiesce in its

adoption by any District the Council of which does not make arrangements for something more than the mere notice. In other words, they must institute a staff for its carrying out, such as a Health Visitor—professional or voluntary—to deal with the notifications. No doubt a certain amount of opposition arose from the members of the medical profession, on the ground that for the first time in Legislation, they were asked to give professional service without fee. The principle is a new one, and from the professional point of view is open to considerable objection, but it must be remembered that the majority of the infants we wish to reach as soon as possible after birth, are not attended by medical practitioners. The difficulty, I think, has been to a considerable extent exaggerated; besides, I am of opinion that the Act can be worked without in any way trenching on the privileges of the medical profession, and I hope that some of the larger Districts, with an average high rate of Infant Mortality, will re-consider any decision they have formed, opposed to the adoption of the Act, and will put it into operation.

#### A SUMMARY OF MATTERS INFLUENCING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, TO WHICH ATTENTION IS DRAWN IN THE REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

53. I have been much indebted again this year, to the District Medical Officers of Health, not only of the County Districts, but of the Cities of Birmingham and Coventry, for the returns they have favoured me with each week, giving details of notifications of cases in the previous seven days. Such returns are most valuable when looked at from the County point of view, in observing the incidence of special diseases in certain parts of the County.

#### ISOLATION AND HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

54. I have not much to add this year to what I have written so fully about in the past, chiefly because with one or two exceptions, the County generally is well supplied with Isolation Hospital accommodation. The new Small-pox Hospital for the North-Eastern Division, including Atherstone, Nuneaton, Foleshill, Bulkington, and Nuneaton Rural, has now been completed, and may be almost said to be a model of what a Small-pox Hospital for a large District should be.

55. Further steps have been taken for the provision of new Fever accommodation for Solihull and Meriden. An excellent site has been acquired it is stated, conveniently situated for both Districts. Plans have also been prepared for this Hospital, and they have been passed by both District Councils, and application for their approval, and for the necessary loan, is being made, I understand, at the present time to the Local Government Board.

56. As regards the only other Hospital now awaiting completion, namely the one to provide Fever accommodation for Rugby Urban, Rugby Rural and Monks Kirby, steps have been taken for the preparation of plans, and the Medical Officer of Health for the District says that it is hoped that the erection of the buildings will be commenced, and completed as expeditiously as possible. I am very anxious, indeed, to see these two schemes brought nearer to completion, for then I think it may fairly be said that the County will be fully equipped in all particulars under this head.

#### RIVER POLLUTION.

57. The good work which has been accomplished in the County in the prevention of pollution of the Rivers, is being well continued at the present time. In nearly every important District, where pollution occurred, or was liable to occur—whether within or without the County—work is being done to improve existing conditions.

58. First of all as regards the Tame. Further action has been taken, not only by the Birmingham, Tame and Rea District Drainage Board, to increase their works, but other Districts in Staffordshire, on the higher reaches of the River, have commenced proceedings for the prevention of pollution of the stream. I have at length, on previous occasions, referred to the very large area, and the enormous population, the sewage from which,—purified or unpurified—must find its way into this River.

59. Tipton has had plans prepared, which have, since the new year, been submitted to the Local Government Board, for the efficient bacterial treatment of the sewage of 30,000 people.

60. Steps are also being taken by the large Borough of Walsall to improve their works, while Oldbury in Worcestershire, is also extending the Works, under a suspended injunction obtained by the Staffordshire County Council in the County Court.



61. The River, of course, still shows evidence of considerable pollution above where it enters the County, and as I have before pointed out, for many years it can never become a pure stream in the best sense of the word. We may, however, I think, expect in the course of a year or two, very great improvement in the state of affairs now observed, and hope that the River will cease to be a nuisance to those who dwell near it.

62. As regards the Works of the Tame and Rea Drainage Board, many acres of filter beds have been laid down, so that at the time of writing, nearly thirty acres of beds, 5-ft. deep, are completed, and are daily receiving sewage, so much so, that except in time of storm, little sewage is being dealt with on the large area of land. The importance of this is, that owing to the fact that the land was over-worked in the past, a considerable period of rest is necessary before it can properly and efficiently resume its functions, but with the further filter extension still in view, and the land improving as it will do week by week, the main difficulties should soon be solved, of dealing with the vast flow of sewage from over nine hundred thousand people.

63. At the end of the year, an action long pending by the Tamworth District Council against the Tame and Rea District Drainage Board, came on for hearing, and I, as having knowledge of conditions existing in Warwickshire, was subpoenaed to give evidence for the Board. I expressed the opinion that if pollution still occurred, the Board were doing all that was possible at the time, and that a very large portion of the pollution complained of came from the largely populated districts above Birmingham. An Injunction was obtained, but nothing more can be said at the present time, as the defendants have appealed against the decision.

64. The Works for the sewerage and sewage disposal of Tamworth have also been commenced, so that in a reasonable time, the whole of the Districts draining into the Tame will be equipped with works of a modern type.

65. As regards the Avon, I am pleased to say that the anxiety caused by complaints in 1906, has been largely allayed. I have many times inspected it and the Sewage Works draining into it.

To begin at the top, Rugby applied to the Local Government Board for a loan for the new Sewage Purification Works. The scheme is an admirable one, and I was pleased to be able to support it before the Local Government Board Inspector, who held an enquiry in the early part of the year.

66. Further down the River we come to Coventry, whose works I have regularly inspected, and found to be conducted on good lines. The Town Council, however, are aware that an extension will be necessary, not because of any inefficiency of the works, but owing to the rapidly increasing population, due to the prosperity of the City.

67. I am pleased to be able to report, too, very marked improvement in the conduct of the works at Kenilworth. These works are scientifically constructed, and should be quite sufficient, but difficulties, which I had anticipated as likely to occur, owing to the access at irregular intervals of a large quantity of trade products, have had to be dealt with. I reported last year that the difficulty would have to be met, and the Council and their Officers have grappled with the matter, and at my last visit during the year, in November, the filters were doing admirable work, and a non-polluting effluent was being discharged.

68. The Borough of Warwick is still treating its sewage by irrigation on a large area of land, and speaking generally, the results have been fairly satisfactory.

Stratford-on-Avon works have also been quite efficient as regards the production of a well-oxidized and non-putrescent effluent, though some difficulties have occurred owing to nuisance being complained of on a few occasions.

69. I regret to again have to call your attention to the fact that nothing has been done to improve the condition at Wellesbourne. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"It is probable that the coming year will see a proper sewage scheme installed, as is much needed." I would urge upon you that the delay here, due to difficulties between the District Council and the people of Wellesbourne, has been sufficiently long, and that steps should be taken to bring matters to a head, and the present condition remedied.

70. I can also record that the works at Kineton have been completed, and have been taken over by the District Council.

71. As regards the Cole, the effluent produced by the large District of Yardley, in Worcestershire, has upon the whole been a good one, a great improvement on the time when the County Council were compelled to threaten to take action. I am also pleased to report that plans for the extension of the works have been submitted to the Local Government Board, so that a still further improvement is likely in the future.
72. As regards the Blythe, though this shows no serious sign of pollution, it is by no means above suspicion, chiefly owing to the fact that certain portions of Solihull drain directly into it. A scheme for the drainage of the portions of the District referred to has been drawn up by the Surveyor, and is likely to be submitted to the Local Government Board for approval in a short time. Here again I consider there has been an unnecessary delay, and I think efforts should be made to quicken the proceedings.
73. The Anker is another River which was considerably polluted in the past; much, however, has been done to improve its condition. The River becomes polluted by the sewage of Hinckley, just before it reaches the boundary of Nuneaton. I have called the attention of the Leicestershire County Medical Officer of Health to this, and have inspected the works with him and the local Surveyor. As a result, application has been made to the Local Government Board for a loan for an increase in the tanks and other apparatus, which I am sure will be beneficial to the treatment. I do not, however, consider that the nuisance quite properly complained of below Hinckley is likely to be easily remedied until something is altered in the reception and treatment of the large quantity of dye waste which comes down from the Hinckley Dye Works. I have stated this to the Surveyor, but of course the difficulty is that these works are the almost staple industry at Hinckley at the present time, but I am sure that in the future the question of this trade effluent will have to be grappled with.
74. I have many times inspected the works at Nuneaton, and in every instance have found the final effluent quite satisfactory. Very careful observations and experiments have been made on the purification effected by the various filters and bacteria beds in use, and a very necessary improvement will I hear be commenced at no distant date, namely, the conversion of the contact beds, gradually, to percolating filters with mechanical distributors. With all this, a better result will be assured. The contact beds have given a certain amount of trouble to the Town Council, owing to the fact that they require a good deal of work and expense to keep the filtering medium moderately clean. I am convinced that the change which I hear is to be effected will not only lead to efficiency, but in the long run, to economy as well.
75. The new Works, to which I called attention in my last year's Report, at Bedworth, were brought into operation during the year, and were producing a satisfactory result. I do not consider, however, —as I reported in one of my Quarterly Reports—that the work of connecting the drains was proceeding as rapidly as it might have done.
76. The Works for the Foleshill portion of this same District were also opened during the year 1907, and here at once considerable difficulties arose. Owing to the comparatively few houses in the early stage connected with the works, a large portion of the sewage received consisted of waste liquor from the Coventry City Gas Works, situated in this District. This waste liquor was treated chemically, to remove as far as possible its noxious contents, but it formed so large a proportion of the total sewage, that the problem became a difficult one to solve, and in the autumn I found that the bacterial activity of the filters had been practically destroyed by the waste products in the gas liquor. In consequence, the discharge of the gas liquor into the Foleshill sewers was cut off, but I am afraid it will take some little time for the bacterial efficiency of the filters to become normal.
77. At Polesworth, an injunction was obtained in the County Court, against the Atherstone District Council, to stop the pollution of the River with sewage. The condition was just the same to the end of the year, as I have reported on previously. The injunction was suspended for twelve months to allow the works being carried out.
78. Matters at Monks Kirby seem much in the same state. A scheme has been passed to improve the sewerage of the District, as urged by the local Medical Officer of Health, but it is not proposed to treat the sewage except by collecting certain solids in a catchpit. I am doubtful whether or not a reasonably proper result, having regard to the smallness of the District, will be achieved.



79. New Sewage Works have been laid down for Hatton Asylum, on bacterial lines, which were nearly completed at the end of the year. I saw the works during completion, and found them to be very satisfactory as far as could be seen. I shall have them under observation during the present year.
80. One thing I think may now be definitely stated, namely, that Local Authorities, both large and small, have reasonable means at their disposal for the settlement of the sewage difficulty. In a sense, one may properly state that the sewage problem has been solved. It has been solved by discouraging artificial methods, and learning from nature the means which she has adopted for the purification of waste products. Modern bacterial methods are nothing but attempts to further harness nature to man's needs, and although opinions may differ as to the most suitable means for any particular locality, the matter is beyond dispute that we have now means at our disposal, if laid down scientifically, and with due regard to engineering difficulties, certain to be effective, at a reasonable cost.

#### ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

81. During the year, I find that 36 Schools were closed in the Administrative County, due to prevalence of Infectious sickness, compared with 39 and 56 in the two previous years. Of these, 15, or nearly one half, were on account of Measles, 4 on account of Diphtheria, and 4 on account of Scarlet Fever, while the others were due to prevalence of Whooping Cough, Chickenpox, or mixed causes.
82. There can be no doubt that at times, under suitable conditions, the closing of an Elementary School is of great importance in checking the spread of Infectious Disease. On the other hand, as I have before stated, I am quite sure that many Schools are closed without sufficient cause. There is, indeed, a tendency among School Teachers and Managers, to ask for Schools to be closed when a single, or at least a very few cases of disease occur.
83. We have now some very exact knowledge at our disposal in the case of the London County Council Schools, and in those of other large towns, and there is no doubt that much good can be done by exclusion of children from infected houses, without taking in many instances the drastic step of closing the whole School.
84. Under the new Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, of which the medical inspection of School children is a part, there is good reason to hope that owing to the closer touch of sanitation with the School, much may be done in the prevention of the spread of epidemic diseases, without in any way trenching upon the duties and powers of District Councils.
85. A good deal of information has also been accumulated as regards the importance of cleanliness in Schools, and I am in hopes, too, that the closer touch of the Education Committee with the Sanitary Committee, which is now to be brought about, will effect improvements in the way in which many Schools are kept. I am quite sure that many Schools are not cleansed sufficiently often, and I trust this important matter in the future may have greater attention.
86. As regards the question of the medical examination in the Elementary Schools, at the time of writing, a scheme has been adopted by the County, which will, I believe, at a reasonable cost, allow of efficient examination in accordance with the desires of the Board of Education. I am further of opinion, that in the future, this will prove one of the most beneficial Acts of Parliament ever passed, for not only will it allow information to be collected as to the bodily and mental condition of the children, but it will allow of ameliorative measures being undertaken in suitable cases, while also it will bring the whole question of sanitation and healthy living, not only before the children, but before their parents as well. I am of opinion, therefore, that not only is this measure one connected with Education, but by calling attention to the hygiene of the home, as well as of the School, it will be a potent factor in improving the sanitation of the Country.

#### VACCINATION.

87. In the Appendix will be found a table giving particulars of Vaccination carried out in every District in the County.
88. The births registered in the period being slightly more, I regret that the percentage of cases successfully vaccinated, though not differing materially from the previous year, is rather less. This is to some extent accounted for by an increase in the number of Certificates of Conscientious Objection to Vaccination. In

the Borough of Nuneaton, this reached the very large figure of 363, out of 1,040 Births, a figure considerably higher than in the previous year. In Foleshill, too, the number of Certificates obtained reaches 100, but in no other District of the County were there more than 42. In the Rugby Urban District, out of 471 Births in the period under review, only 88 were put down as successfully vaccinated, and although only 38 Certificates of Conscientious Objection were obtained, the total number of cases remaining unvaccinated is set down at 294. In the Rugby Rural District the condition is almost as bad, for out of 432 Births, only 104 are returned as successfully vaccinated; 39 Certificates were obtained, and yet 251 children were unvaccinated at the date of the Return.

89. This matter is so important that it deserves the earnest attention of all interested in the prevention of Small-pox.
90. On the whole, with the exception of the Districts named, the Acts appear to have been carried out successfully.
91. Taking the whole of the figures submitted, it is seen that 69·9 per cent. of the children born were reported as successfully vaccinated. This is by no means a satisfactory figure. It is the more unsatisfactory in that it is lower than in the previous year, but as I said then, the bad results obtained are due, not to a general deficiency in the County, but to a few Districts, namely Nuneaton and Rugby Urban and Rural Districts.

#### REFUSE DISPOSAL, SCAVENGING, ETC.

92. It is gratifying to be able to record constant improvements in the way public scavenging is carried on. In many Districts the work is done in a way which leaves little to be desired. In other Districts, however, matters are not so far advanced. In Sutton Coldfield Borough, up to the end of the year, no system of public scavenging had been instituted. I am pleased to be able to record that the Town Council have recently passed a resolution, by means of which the populous portions of the Borough will be regularly dealt with by the Public Authority.
93. In Southam, Dr. WILSON calls attention to the desirability of instituting a system of public scavenging, and says:—"There will always be more or less risk to health in certain parts of the town so long as a system of public scavenging, which has been so often discussed, is not adopted."
94. In Water Orton, one of the most populous portions of Castle Bromwich District, scavenging has recently been started, and gives, I hear, great satisfaction.
95. In connection with the removal of refuse, it must not be forgotten that constant advances are being made throughout the County in the substitution of Water Closets for midden privies and other conservancy systems. As sewage schemes are adopted, and water supplies improved, the water carriage system can be introduced in the smaller localities, where it was previously impossible, and the great advantage of early removal of filth from the neighbourhood of the dwelling is capable of being carried out to the greater advantage of the residents.
96. The privy midden is a survival of barbarism. It violates every canon of sanitation, and in the past its effects were not more marked because of the comparative sparseness of population, but when we consider that not only do such receptacles give rise to pollution of the air, to pollution of the soil and water, and of the ground air circulating in the soil, and gaining access into houses, it will be seen how important it is to abolish them gradually as opportunity offers. Such a condition is operating in the County. In all the more important Urban Districts, water closets are being rapidly substituted, and in some of the towns like Erdington, Sutton Coldfield, and Kenilworth, few midden privies now remain.

#### INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

97. I regret to report that we have gone back somewhat, as regards Reports received from Sanitary Inspectors giving results of their work. Last year, every Report but one was received, but this year no less than five Reports are missing, namely, from the Bulkington and Kenilworth Districts among the Urban, and from Atherstone, Farnborough and Warwick in the Rural Districts. A sheet was sent out as usual to the Clerk of each District Council, asking him to be good enough to hand it to the Inspector, and



although in some of the cases referred to, Returns on another Form have been included in the Medical Officer of Health's Report, it is impossible to tabulate these accurately, and compare them with the entries on the standardised form. In those Districts from which information has been received, the Inspectors' work appears, generally, to have been efficiently performed.

#### BYE-LAWS.

98. I have called attention in one or two instances in my Summaries of the District Reports, to the remarks of the Medical Officers of Health referring to the adoption of Bye-Laws. I am pleased to be able to state that this year some progress has been made, in that in the Rural District of Nuneaton, Building Bye-Laws have been adopted and confirmed, for the parishes of Astley and Arley. I have previously called attention to the development of Arley as a mining centre, and the urgent necessity of arrangements being made for the control of the buildings, which are sure to be speedily erected. The Medical Officer of Health for Tamworth still urges that the Bye-Laws require revision, while at Southam, according to the Medical Officer of Health, the question is still in abeyance.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

99. On the whole, the Administrative County of Warwick, compared with other similar areas, is fairly well supplied with water for drinking and domestic purposes. In some of the larger Districts, for instance, like the Boroughs of Aston Manor and Sutton Coldfield, and the large Districts of Erdington and Rugby, nearly every house and tenement, is supplied with tap water of first-class quality, and it is only in some of the more Rural Districts, where the supply is chiefly dependent upon surface wells. At the present time it is unnecessary to refer to the risk of supplies from such sources; indeed, the great characteristic of water from a surface well is that it must always be open to suspicion, because pollution may take place from unexpected sources at any particular time.
100. Extensions of mains of the various towns and companies having the right to supply water, have been freely made during the year, and although of course there are small villages—particularly in the south of the County—dependent upon wells and uncertain springs, yet with the exception of the District of Southam, on the whole I think there is no cause for adverse comment. Referring to this Dr. WILSON says:—"As regards the joint scheme of water supply, which I proposed in the previous year, for Southam, Stockton, Harbury, and neighbouring villages, no further progress has been made beyond the decision to call in a competent geologist, on my recommendation, to advise as to the most suitable locality for sinking a bore hole. As the Canal Company absolutely refused to supply water from their large reservoir near Napton, in my opinion an adequate supply can only be obtained from a deep well sunk in the new red sandstone formation, which comes close up to the western boundaries of the parishes in question." At the time of writing, I am afraid matters have progressed very little further, and I know of no more pressing sanitary question existing in the County, than the supply of safe water for this District, at a rate compatible with its financial capabilities.
101. In many of the larger Districts, the Reports show that periodical analyses of the public supplies are made, generally quarterly. This is of great importance, because the history of water-borne diseases shows, unless constant examination is made, circumstances are apt to occur which leads to slackness in supervision, and therefore the possible pollution of such waters.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

102. I stated last year, that there appeared to be a growing appreciation of the facilities offered by the County Council scheme, whereby Medical Practitioners might send specimens for bacteriological examination to the University of Birmingham. As the specimens are sent by private practitioners, I have no official record of the number forwarded, but from enquiries I have made in various Districts I am convinced that in a very large number the privilege accorded is taken full advantage of, though in other Districts but little is done. In many cases, great advantage is obtained and the results are highly appreciated.

#### COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILK SHOPS.

103. The control of these is still in the hands of the Local Authorities, though new legislation has been promised, by means of which a more rigid inspection and control would be effected. There is no doubt that a very large quantity of milk produced, not only in Warwickshire, but in Agricultural Districts generally,

is not produced under those sanitary conditions which the state of knowledge in 1908 regards as necessary. In many of the large cities—Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, etc.—experiments have been made of late, by means of which, milk coming from country Districts has been sampled and bacteriologically examined, and the average number of samples found to contain tubercle bacilli has been in the case of Birmingham, over 10%. Practically the same result has been found in the case of other large towns, and this points above everything else, to the importance of something being done for the purpose of weeding out animals which are found to be producing milk, which to say the least of it, must be a menace to the health, particularly of infants.

104. An almost equal evil in my opinion, however, is the want of care so often observed in the production of milk, by which dirt from the udders and teats of the cows, and from the hands and clothes of the milkers, finds access to the milk. I have examined samples where upon microscopical examination a sediment of cow dung was clearly discernable, and the melancholy part of this is that such a condition of affairs could easily be obviated by cleanliness of the cowsheds, the animals and the milkers.

105. During the year under review, a vendor in London was sent to prison for selling milk containing a very large percentage of dirt and filth, and there is no doubt that in the future, stringent legislation will become operative, by means of which cleaner milk will be obtained, to the enormous advantage of the health of the Community.

106. My experience tells me that, speaking generally, there has been a great advance in the ventilation of Cowsheds, but I am afraid that not much improvement has been effected at present, in the habits of those who tend the animals. This is largely a question of education. Like many other human deficiencies, I am sure that the sinning is due to a want of appreciation of the conditions involved, and to a blind following of methods which an ever advancing knowledge has shown to be obsolete and harmful.

#### HEALTH VISITORS.

107. During 1907, our staff of Health Visitors underwent no change. Miss LOWE, Miss MACKENZIE, Miss SWALLOW and Miss COLLES, all performing their functions in their respective Divisions of the County. In my Quarterly Reports, I have given full records of the work done by these ladies. I can only say that as this work progresses—of which, among County Councils, we in Warwickshire were the pioneers—its importance is becoming assured and its results justified.

108. During the year, I endeavoured to discover at an earlier date the Births which occurred in the County, and much time was taken up in finding newly-born children and their parents, and endeavouring to persuade the latter to bring up their children naturally if possible, and if not, at least by methods likely to reduce Infant Mortality as much as possible. The leaflet drawn up by me and issued by the County Council, has been circulated in great numbers, and it is very gratifying to note that in many Districts babies who have been fed, and have been found to thrive on the treatment suggested, have been spoken of as “County Council babies,” and held up to the admiration of other mothers. The mass of ignorance, however, with which we have to contend is enormous. The greatest difficulty is found in dealing with the more elderly mothers, who cannot believe that milk and water is a sufficient, and indeed the only proper food for children up to the age of six months.

109. By demonstrations and lectures to the older girls, about to leave School, and also in some instances after they have left School, a great deal of good has been done, and I am in hopes that more good will be done by the Health Visitors in the future, under the new scheme, by which they will be brought closer in touch with the parents of children of school age in their Divisions of the County, taking part as they will, in the Inspection of School children.

110. A very gratifying feature is the interest which our scheme has produced in many other Districts. Two published papers of mine have been reprinted by the Rural Housing Association, for circulation in large numbers, while the importance of the Health Visitor has been definitely accepted by the Board of Education referring to them in the memorandum recently published on Medical Inspection, while the Royal Sanitary Institute has established an examination and will give a certificate of competency to those who show proficiency in the work.

111. A great amount of work, too, has been done, as in the previous year, in connection with the School Attendance Officers, and almost continually through the year, the Health Visitors have had cases of verminous bodies, ringworm, etc., under observation and treatment, sent to them by the Officers and Teachers of the Elementary Schools.



112. Much work has also been done in giving Health Talks at the Schools, and these seem to be as popular as ever, with both the teachers and the children.
113. I congratulate the Borough of Aston Manor on having appointed a Health Visitor of their own, who appears to be doing most excellent work in this thickly populated town.
114. I am sorry that nothing was done during the year to form a voluntary association of ladies to work with the Health Visitors, as has been done in some of the larger towns, but I am pleased to state that immediately after the close of the year an important meeting was held in the Town Hall, Leamington, which gives promise of good work of the kind referred to, in that particular locality.

#### METEOROLOGY.

115. In the Appendix will be found Tables dealing with Observations taken at Sutton Coldfield in the North West, and at Leamington in the centre of the County. The rainfall was more than two inches higher at Leamington than at Sutton Coldfield, while the number of rainy days was greater in the North of the County than in the South by six. May and June were both wet months, but strange to say, while May was wetter in the South, June was wetter in the North. In September, the rainfall was very slight indeed at Leamington, and though slight, was three times as large at Sutton Coldfield. October, November, and December were also much wetter in the South of the County than in the North. As regards temperature, only complete details are given at the Station at Sutton Coldfield. There I find the mean temperature for the year was 46·9, compared with 48·4 in the previous year. Though the difference between these figures at first sight does not seem much, it really explains the difference between the warm and seasonable summer of 1906, and the cold, wet, and miserable one of last year. From the hygienic point of view, there is interest to be gathered from the figures, in that the low temperature of last year, with the excess of rainfall washing air, soil, yards, drains and sewers, was responsible to a considerable extent, for the diminished mortality recorded. Probably a cold wet year, gives more satisfaction to the Hygienist than to anyone else, because he is aware that those septic and other influences, so materially affected by high temperature and drought, will be reduced, and consequently their ill effects on life and health will be much less serious.

#### ADULTERATION.

116. During the year, 653 samples were submitted to the County Analysts, under the Food and Drugs Acts, compared with 744 in the previous year. Of these, 621 were submitted by the County Inspectors, and 32 by Messrs. Parsons and Withers, on behalf of the Rugby Urban and Rural Districts respectively. No samples were submitted by private purchasers.
117. Of these 653 samples, 44 proved to be adulterated, giving a percentage of articles adulterated to those submitted of 6·7%, a figure closely in accord with that of the three previous years.
118. Looking at the fact that the population of the County is increasing at the rate of seven or eight thousand a year, I am of opinion that the number of samples submitted in 1907 was less than the requirements of the County demand. The Local Government Board, and the Board of Agriculture, have on more than one occasion of late years, suggested that the number of samples purchased per 1,000 of the population should be increased, particularly in the more populous districts, and this has generally been the rule in the more important Counties and Boroughs.
119. Nothing of importance in the way of new developments came to light during the year, but the Butter and Margarine Bill became Law, by means of which, the percentage of water in milk-blended butter and Margarine was regulated, while powers of inspection by Local Authorities of butter factories were made more stringent.

#### FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

120. In nearly all the Reports from the Districts, details are given in tabular form of the result of inspections under this Act, and I am of opinion that at the present time, owing to this supervision, a much better condition exists, especially in the smaller workshops, as regards ventilation and cleanliness.

#### MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

121. A further year's experience has confirmed me in the view that the method the County Council have adopted in carrying out their important duties under this Act, is working quite satisfactorily.
122. All the Midwives on the register have been inspected during the year. Very few instances have occurred where it was necessary to take strong action to cause compliance with the rules of the Central

Midwives Board ; but although this is so, it must not be supposed that I am of opinion that the whole of the Midwives in the County are carrying out their work as it ought to be done. In all cases when new regulations are imposed on occupations already existing, there must of necessity be a certain amount of latitude allowed, and when one remembers that some of our older midwives are very advanced in years, it is of course impossible to be too stringent in carrying out the rules and regulations. There has, however, in all cases to be a greater appreciation of the most important thing in connection with their work, namely, cleanliness. It must not be forgotten, too, that as the older midwives retire from work, those taking their places are properly trained, and understand the importance of carrying out their duties scientifically.

123. During the year Miss LOWE organised a Course of Instruction in the Borough of Aston, when a considerable number of midwives practising around that centre attended, and expressed themselves very appreciatively of the help given to them, in explaining modern methods of working, so much so, that I received a request on behalf of the Class, to organise another such course during the present year.
124. I wish to put on record the great help given by the Mayor and Town Council of Aston, in placing at Miss LOWE's disposal the Council Chamber, for the Lectures and demonstrations.
125. I also organised a Course at Nuneaton, and received equal assistance from the Mayor and Corporation there, and although the centre is not so large, the Class attracted a considerable number of those practising in Nuneaton and in the Districts for some miles round.
126. The County Council also authorised the Education Committee to expend £150 in the training of midwives to take the place of those retiring. The whole of the money was not spent, but four midwives were trained, and are now in practise in the County.
127. One curious fact is worthy of record, namely, the tendency of the trained midwives to act as monthly nurses, rather than as midwives, solely because they are enabled to earn a better livelihood, except in a few instances. I am sure that midwives, particularly in the Rural Districts, have a great difficulty to support themselves by their work. Competition is keen and fees are low, and something will have to be done in the future to meet the public requirements in the way of a rearrangement of midwives' duties in many centres, possibly by the amalgamation of the midwife with the village nurse.
128. The number of cases of Puerperal Fever reported in the County in the practice of midwives during the year was 17. In nearly every case, reports have been made to me by the District Medical Officers of Health, and action has been taken by our Midwife Inspectors, to see that the necessary disinfection was carried out. I do not think that a second case occurred in the practice of a midwife in any instance during the year.
129. I have received and dealt with during the year 79 notices of still-born children, and 170 notices of sending for medical help by midwives. In every case of a still-born child, enquiries have been made in the hope that some cause for it might be discovered, and alleviative measures undertaken if possible.
130. The total number of Midwives on the roll was 370, but the actual number who sent in notification of intention to practise, namely Form VIII., was 282.

#### SPECIAL DEATH RATES.

131. I give below in columns, figures showing the Death-rates in the County per 1,000 calculated to be living, from the three Zymotic diseases, Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, and Scarlet Fever, for the past ten years.

	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.
1898.	0·13	0·10	0·07
1899.	0·25	0·15	0·08
1900.	0·22	0·14	0·04
1901.	0·13	0·16	0·11
1902.	0·09	0·12	0·15
1903.	0·04	0·11	0·12
1904.	0·07	0·18	0·10
1905.	0·04	0·14	0·05
1906.	0·07	0·16	0·05
1907.	0·07	0·13	0·05



132. It will be seen that while the rates from Typhoid Fever and Scarlet Fever are the same as in 1906, that from Diphtheria has been reduced from 0·16 to 0·13, while the most satisfactory feature, is to be able to record that in each instance, the Death-rate is below the average for the last ten years.

#### CONCLUSION.

133. Anyone who has perused the facts adduced in the foregoing pages, must be assured that the work accomplished, and the money expended of late years, has been productive of good throughout the County generally. In nearly every District, life is becoming lengthened, serious preventible diseases becoming less, and comfort and material well being of the masses increased, and this is being accomplished, slowly but surely, to a large extent by the pressure of public opinion. The figures contained herein are testimony that the conditions inimical to sanitary well being, have been further reduced, although in one particular year too high, an appreciation must not be given to one particular set of figures. It is perhaps worthy of record that the Vital Statistics have reached a point never before equalled, and if it be permissible in an official document ever to venture on the slippery path of prophesy, then I would say that the year 1907 will ever be memorable in sanitary history, as the year when the most important step was taken of discovering the physical and mental condition of children, whereby a valuable power was placed in the hands of Sanitary Authorities, bringing them in closer contact for good, with the children of our Elementary Schools, and through them, with their parents, so that a new chapter of sanitary history may be said to have commenced.

134. It would be improper to close this Report, without again expressing my thanks to the District Councils and to all their Officers, and also to the Vaccination Officers of the County, for the help they have always extended to me in administrative matters throughout the year. The increasing work given by Parliament to all executive bodies and their officers gives greater opportunity for controversy and friction, and it is therefore a matter of the greatest interest, as bearing on the public welfare, that it can be rightly said that the relations existing between the County Health Department and those of the Urban and Rural District Authorities and their Officers, have been of the best.

I have the honour to remain,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOSTOCK HILL, M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., Camb.,

County Medical Officer of Health.

# SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

## U R B A N   D I S T R I C T S .

### ASTON MANOR.

135. Mr. F. H. MAY adopts the estimated population of the Registrar General of the Borough, though he gives cogent reasons why it is really 3,000 less than this figure, and he shows that the Birth and Death-rates, calculated on the Registrar General's figures are probably too low. He further says :—"It is desirable, and even necessary, for uniformity to continue to adopt the Registrar General's estimates of the population for calculating the mortality rates for the Local Government tables and for other statistics contained in this Annual Report. If a quinquennial census was adopted it would tend to greater accuracy in statistics for towns like Aston Manor, which have once made rapid growth but have now come, owing to limited area or other causes, to practically a standstill."
136. He regrets to have to report a Birth-rate which is, as he says, the lowest on record. He shows, by a table, how the decrease in the Birth-rate has altered the age distribution of the population at the three last Censuses, and shows that while up to 15 years of age the number of persons is less, it is increased at all ages from 20 years and upwards.
137. The general Death-rate, calculated on the estimated population, was 13·8, and this rate shows a substantial improvement on recent years. It must, however, be remembered that the actual Death-rate is undoubtedly higher than it appears.
138. The Zymotic Death-rate was lower than in the previous year. Mr. MAY says :—"The Zymotic death-rate of a town depends very much on the epidemicity of infectious diseases. Although Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Measles continued to be prevalent in the Borough during the whole of the year, and Whooping Cough during the latter part of the year, yet owing to the diminution in the number of deaths from the diminished prevalence of Infantile Diarrhoea, the Zymotic death-rate has not increased. This rate is not only affected by the prevalence of epidemics in a town, but is varied by the severity of the type of epidemic of each of these seven particular diseases, and therefore this rate is not alone a good criterion upon which to judge the health of a densely-populated town like Aston Manor."
139. The rate of Infantile Mortality is also more satisfactory than of late years and, indeed, is the lowest recorded in the past 10 years, and Mr. MAY says :—"This greatly-diminished infantile death-rate, although mainly due to the cold and wet summer during 1907, which consequently lessened the number of deaths from autumnal infantile diarrhoea, has shown a tendency to decline in the Borough for the past six years. This is to a certain degree attributable to the improved sanitary conditions of the Borough, especially to its gradual but persistent conversion from the privy-midden system to the water-closet system, the latter being now the prevailing type in the Borough."
140. Referring further to this subject, Mr. MAY says :—"Fresh legislation has also now come into force by which, under an adoptive Act, 'The Notification of Births Act, 1907,' the knowledge of a birth of a child will be in the hands of the Medical Officer of Health within a couple of days of the event. This will enable early visits to be paid to the homes and advice given to mothers *re* feeding by the Lady Health Visitor much earlier than before, and before the infant has undergone the first few weeks (the most vital or important of infant life) of improper feeding by careless and inexperienced mothers. Such early visits will tend to encourage more mothers to breast-feed their children and break down the advice of irresponsible people on such subjects before much real damage is done or the breast milk gone. The law allows six weeks for registration ; and hitherto the Health Visitor could rarely visit until after this time had elapsed. I am pleased to report that the adoption of the Act was recommended to the Council by the Health Committee in November.



141. Referring to the prevention of disease, Mr. MAY shows that there was considerable mortality from Measles, and says :—" During the past year Measles has been epidemic in Aston Manor, and several times became epidemic, which is not surprising, considering how densely populated Aston Manor is with its large proportion of school children. During the past year five infant departments of Schools have been so severely affected that I have thought it advisable to recommend closure in order to try and localise the disease and also curtail its spread, thereby tending to lessen the fatality therefrom."
142. Whooping Cough was but little prevalent till the last quarter, but Diphtheria and Membranous Croup continued prevalent, as in the previous year. One hundred and one cases were recorded, of which 22 proved fatal. The cases were scattered fairly evenly throughout the Borough. Seventy-four of the 101 cases were notified in children under 15 years of age, but only 51 of these were in actual attendance at School.
143. Mr. MAY further says :—" It would be useful for the statistics of the district, as well as helpful to the patients and medical practitioners, if more advantage was taken of the facilities provided for the bacteriological examination of throat secretions from suspicious sore throats, in order that better evidence as to the prevalence of this disease, and often more early information could be obtained and also greater accuracy in diagnosis. Of the 101 cases notified, specimens were submitted by practitioners for bacteriological examination in only 20 of them."
144. As regards Scarlet Fever, Mr. MAY reports that this disease has prevailed extensively during 1907, but although 345 cases were notified, only 4 deaths occurred, giving the very small case mortality of 1·2 per cent.
145. No case of Smallpox occurred during the year, and only 5 cases of Puerperal Fever, of which three occurred in the practice of midwives.
146. Phthisis, or Consumption, was rather more fatal, 94 deaths occurring, compared with 86 in the previous year.
147. Referring to Zymotic Diarrhœa, Mr. MAY is able to record an immense improvement in this respect, and says it is pleasing to record that this disease does not, for the first time for many years, figure very prominently in the mortality returns. Of the 36 deaths which occurred, no fewer than 30 were in infants under twelve months. Mr. MAY says :—" I have in previous reports commented on some of the measures which might prevent or minimise the prevalence of this disease, such as the frequent watering of streets, the paving and cleansing of yards, and the keeping of soil around dwelling houses free from the contamination of animal and vegetable matter, such as slops ; the conversion of privies and middens into water-closets permanently removes infection from polluted soil and reduces the number of flies who infest middens and breed there. Covering of milk and food, especially condensed milk in tins, boiling of milk, cleansing the homes frequently of domestic dirt with soap and water before that dirt is blown about as infected dust, burning domestic vegetable and animal matter, ventilation and the proper storing of food all tend to minimise the risk of infection."
148. There were only 41 cases of Typhoid Fever, compared with an average of 91 in the previous 10 years, but the fatality from the disease was very high, nearly twice as great as the average, 12 deaths occurring in the 41 cases. In only one instance did two cases occur in one house, and great care was apparently taken to discover causes which might have pre-disposed to the disease.
149. Under the heading, "Sanitary State of the District," Mr. MAY deals with the state of the closet accommodation, and says :—" I referred in my last annual report to the increasing difficulties which have to be faced in effecting the abolition of privies and middens and their replacement by water-closets with dry ashpits, and this branch of the work is one which requires very careful dealing with. I have elsewhere in this report alluded to the gradual development of the town, as regards its sanitary accommodation, into a water-closet town, and it is pleasing to record that that development has been maintained during the year 1907. There were no less than 333 water-closets with dry ashpits substituted for privies and middens, this figure being practically identical with those for the two preceding years. It is also gratifying to note that these alterations have been secured without any legal proceedings, though in a few cases your Inspector has had to report to the Health Committee and obtain their authority to serve statutory notices before the work was done.

The second column in the following table shows the number of water-closets, with dry ashpits or dust-bins, substituted for privies and middens during the last ten years, and in the third column is shown the number of new water-closets erected during the same period, these latter figures being supplied me by your Surveyor " :—

Year.	W.C.'s Substituted.				New W.C.'s.	
1896	..	..	265	..	..	311
1897	..	..	204	..	..	84
1898	..	..	217	..	..	71
1899	..	..	218	..	..	77
1900	..	..	316	..	..	75
1901	..	..	732	..	..	96
1902	..	..	835	..	..	140
1903	..	..	587	..	..	119
1904	..	..	850	..	..	71
1905	..	..	331	..	..	83
1906	..	..	334	..	..	49
1907	..	..	333	..	..	89

150. He records that no action was taken under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts during the year, and little action was necessitated by overcrowding.

151. He records also, the seizure of five pigs affected by tuberculous.

152. The Report also deals with the work of the Isolation Hospitals, and Mr. MAY shows the great importance of such Institutions to a thickly populated town like Aston Manor, and says :—"Scarlet Fever patients derive much advantage, the importance of which cannot well be over estimated, from isolation in a fever hospital, well removed from a densely populated town like Aston Manor, not only in better nursing and treatment, but from the fresh air and greater freedom they are enabled to enjoy in the grounds of a hospital situated in the country. Another advantage is the relief to the home and safety with which the bread winners can continue their work either at home or in the factories. To this may be added the fact that the mortality from this disease has of recent years considerably diminished in hospitals."

153. Referring to this matter he also quotes the procedure he adopts on discharging patients, which is as follows :—"I have still continued to interview one or other of the parents before the discharge of a patient, advising them to send the child leaving the hospital away for a month where there are no other children or susceptible people, or to send away those children who are at home and who have not had the complaint for that period, thereby obtaining a month's quarantine outside hospital. This the parents have, in the majority of instances, carried out, and it has been very successful. Before a patient is discharged the case is examined by myself and the matron or head nurse the day previous, and the following day careful examinations and investigations are again gone through by the discharge nurse in the set of cottages set apart as discharge wards before they are finally given up to their parents. No infected clothing leaves the hospital; the parents of each patient supplying clothes on their discharge. During the past year fewer return cases of Scarlet Fever have come to my knowledge than since I have held office, now about ten years. I still hope to see erected a small discharge block of three or four rooms, viz. :—one undressing room, where patients ready to go home can leave their ward-infected clothes and pass on into another central bath-room, bath and disinfect themselves, and then pass on to a dressing room where they can dress in their pure clothes ready to go home. At present three of the cottages are utilised for this purpose."

154. The Report concludes with one from the Health Visitor on special work done during 1907, and to this I have referred in the general part of my Report.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
83,266	25·5	13·8	1·6	122

#### BULKINGTON.

155. Mr. PEACOCK records a comparatively high Birth-rate, that is, compared with the two previous years, being 37·2 per 1,000, while the death-rate is also a very high one, being 20·7, as against 19·1 for the previous year. Eight of the deaths occurred in children under one year of age, 3 in persons between 1 and 15, 4 between 15 and 25, 6 between 25 and 65, and 13 in persons 65 and upwards.



156. The Infant Mortality rate is also high, viz. : 131 per 1,000 registered births, while the Zymotic rate is somewhat high, namely 1·8.
157. Only three cases of Infectious diseases were notified during the year, namely two of Diphtheria and one of Erysipelas.
158. He reports that the Factories and Workshops and Out-workers' houses in the district have been visited from time to time, and have been found to be satisfactory.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1,636	37·2	20·7	1·8	131

## ERDINGTON.

159. Dr. BOSTOCK HILL again reports a remarkably healthy condition for this large District during the year. He shows that the population has again increased, as proved by a private Census made in the Surveyor's Department during the year, and that the population for statistical purposes of the district, estimated to the middle of 1907, was 26,633. This is an increase of more than 2,000 compared with the previous year. It is a very gratifying fact that the Birth-rate has increased from 25·7 to 26·6, and this follows an increase in the previous year. In fact, the Birth-rate is the highest recorded since 1901. No less than 62 of the Births were illegitimate, though the bulk of these did not actually belong to the district, but occurred in the Erdington Workhouse, which serves a very large population beyond the district. He estimates the Death-rate to have been 8·78 of the estimated population, after making all the necessary corrections, which are so important in this district, for residents dying outside the district, and non-residents dying in it, and he says that this rate was the lowest for the last ten years, and the lowest also ever recorded in the district. It was 2·08 lower per 1,000 than the average for the last ten years. The Infant Mortality was a very satisfactory feature, being only 61 per 1,000 registered Births, as compared with 108 in the previous year. He points out that in the past Erdington has had rather an unfavourable rate of Infant Mortality, and that the reduction of this year is therefore the more satisfactory, particularly as the causes of death show that nearly all the deaths were due to causes outside the control of the Sanitary staff.
160. Only 14 deaths were registered from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, compared with 18 in the previous year, and of these 14, 6 were due to Whooping Cough; 1 to Measles; 2 to Typhoid Fever; 1 to Diphtheria; 1 to Scarlet Fever; and 3 to Diarrhœa.
161. Not a single case of Smallpox occurred, though the population has so largely increased.
162. The number of Scarlet Fever cases was the same as in the previous year, namely 68, and of these, seven occurred in public institutions.
163. He records the satisfactory fact that there has been even less incidence of throat illness than in the previous year, as though 22 cases of Diphtheria were notified, only one death from it was registered, showing that the type of disease was very mild.
164. Though 18 cases of Typhoid Fever were notified altogether, only 11 of these belonged to the district proper. Investigations into the origin of the disease showed that the consumption of shell fish was almost certainly the cause in one case, while in others, importation of the disease from other centres was definitely proved. In only one case was there any insanitary conditions of the premises occupied.
165. Diarrhœa caused only three deaths in the district proper, all of them in children under one year of age.
166. He also records the fact that there was no mortality from Influenza, and that there was a marked reduction in Pneumonia, the number of such deaths being 25, compared with 40 in the previous year.
167. Phthisis had a slightly decreased mortality compared with the previous year, though in the Workhouse the mortality still remained at the practically high figure of the two preceding years.
168. He records also that the number of deaths from Cancer and Malignant Disease was slightly below the figure for last year.

169. One of the most important points in the Report is that referring to the suggestion made in the previous year, that owing to the rapid increase of the district, it was necessary to appoint an Assistant Inspector of Nuisances. The suggestion was adopted by the Council in the early part of the year, and the new Officer commenced his work on July 1st. It appears that his attention was chiefly given to the systematic house-to-house inspection of the district, and as showing the importance of such inspection, it is recorded that in the half year no less than 356 defects were discovered in the premises inspected.
170. Full details are given of the action taken in isolating the infectious sick, in improving the water supply, and the dealing with offensive trades, and it is stated that the sausage skin factory—about which many complaints had been received—had been removed, as regards the offensive portions of the work, to outside the district, and that no complaints were received concerning it during the latter portion of the year.
171. He refers to school closure, and shows that only one school, and that an infant school, was closed during the year, which was owing to the prevalence of Measles.
172. He refers also to the new arrangement by which the Council has agreed to allow the Inspector of Nuisances—on terms agreed upon with him—to undertake for the County Council the disinfection and cleansing of elementary schools after closure.
173. The Report details the work done in the making of new roads, making up private streets, street improvements and sewerage work in the district, while approval is expressed of the very excellent manner in which the house refuse is systematically removed.
174. Referring to Cowsheds and Milk Shops, he says:—"Much attention has been given to these during the year. They have been visited on several occasions, and the Inspector informs me that considerable improvement is to be found in the way they are maintained. In three instances the use of Cowsheds has been abandoned. There is no doubt that at the present time a desideratum is that milkers, cows, and Cowsheds should be kept in a more cleanly condition. The very nature of the trade is such, that unless special precautions are taken, it leads to the possible contamination of the milk, from the bodies of the cows and the clothing of the milkers, and I am of opinion that everything should be done to encourage as far as possible the cleanly production of milk."
175. Details are also given of the work done under the Factories and Workshops Act, which shows that there has been an increase of eleven workshops. The Report states that on the whole the result of inspection has been satisfactory.
176. In conclusion he states:—"Looking at the equipment of the District, too, it is difficult to see how it can be much improved. Its situation and site is all that can be desired. Its system of sewers is satisfactory. Its isolation accommodation is also satisfactory, and indeed, it is well supplied with most of the sanitary armament it requires to continue the fight against preventable disease."

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
26,633	26·6	8·78	0·52	61

#### KENILWORTH.

177. Dr. WILSON records a Birth-rate of 26·2, nearly 2·0 per 1,000 less than in the previous year, and although the Death-rate is slightly higher than in the previous year, he reports that it is 3·0 below the average of the previous ten years.
178. Seven of the deaths occurred in infants under one year of age, and 22 among persons aged 65 and upwards. The Infant Mortality rate is therefore a very low one, namely, 54 per 1,000 births, compared with 105 for the previous ten years.
179. Only one death was due to Zymotic disease, and this to Scarlet Fever, and occurred in a patient removed to Heathcote Hospital.
180. The only cases notified were 4 of Diphtheria; 14 of Scarlet Fever; and 3 of Erysipelas. The whole of the Diphtheria cases were removed to the Infectious Hospital.



181. Measles, it is stated, threatened to become somewhat prevalent among the children attending the Roman Catholic School in October, and in consequence, this School was closed for three weeks.

With regard to works of a public nature, Dr. WILSON says :—" It will be seen from the appended Report of the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector that systematic flushing of the sewers has received due attention, and that the new outfall sewer works, on the sprinkler and filter system, have continued to discharge a very satisfactory effluent. So long as adequate care is taken in respect to the treatment and uniform discharge of the effluent into the sewers from the Tan Yard and Skin Works, no complaints in respect of pollution of the Finham Brook need arise in the future, provided, of course, that adequate attention is continually given to the outfall works themselves."

182. He also records that, " The extension of the mains of the Water Company are carried out as building progresses, and further connections have been made to older houses where required, and especially in connection with the continuous conversion of the old ash-pit middens, which were once so common in the town, into water closets. The judicious insistence in this policy, and the provision of movable dust-bins, as will be seen from the appended report, has been attended with excellent results."

183. Appended is the Report of the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector dealing with the work done, such as Sewerage, Sewage Disposal, Seavenging, Inspection of Slaughter Houses, and other buildings such as Cowsheds, Milk Shops, etc.

184. Referring to the condition of Cowsheds, the Inspector says :—" The most unsatisfactory period of the year, so far as the condition of the cowsheds is concerned is during the harvest, as farmers are then, I am afraid, rather liable to shirk their responsibilities under section 5 and sub-section 3 of your regulations respecting cowsheds. One notice was served respecting defective channelling in cowshed, and this was attended to; and badly ventilated and lighted cowsheds and unsatisfactory dairy accommodation at another farm are under notice."

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
4,930	26·2	11·7	0·20	54

#### LEAMINGTON.

185. Dr. BROWNE is able to record an increase in the Birth-rate of 1·4, and a considerable excess of males over females, which he describes as " A most unusual occurrence in Leamington." In the North-East, West, and Milverton Wards the rate was below the average, and above it in the South-East Ward.

186. He describes the Death-rate as 13·8, and below the average for the previous 10 years.

187. The Infant Mortality rate was also below the average for the 10 years, but Dr. BROWNE considers it too high for a town like Leamington. He says :—" I believe the causes are, to a large degree, preventable. There is not enough of breast-feeding; and far too much use of patent and unsuitable foods, and too much exposure of infants with insufficient clothing. Again, drink induces lowered vitality in parents, and thus children are born in a debilitated condition. The ignorance of many mothers upon these matters is amazing." He also calls attention to the importance of pure milk, as being *the* food during the first year of life.

188. The Zymotic Death-rate was only 0·22, less than half of last year's figure.

189. Referring to Infectious Diseases, he says that 32 cases of Scarlet Fever were reported, the most having occurred in West Ward. The type of disease was mild, and only one death was reported. Seventy-three cases were treated in Hospital.

190. Diphtheria was responsible for 24 cases, mostly in April and October. Of these, 12 were treated in Hospital. On the premises where 9 cases occurred, sanitary defects were discovered and remedied. Three of the cases proved fatal.

191. Only 4 cases of Typhoid Fever were notified, and of these, three were imported.

192. Referring to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, or Consumption, he says :—" This is still voluntarily notifiable in Leamington, and, although 20 deaths were reported, only one case of the disease was notified to me."

193. In his general remarks, Dr. BROWNE says :—" At the close of the year, the Health Committee proposed that a supply of Anti-toxin should be kept at a convenient Chemist's store in the town, to be issued free of charge to any Medical Practitioner of the Borough, who will fill up a certificate stating that the patient was unable to pay for the drug. This is a great boon ; and should be highly appreciated by those meant to benefit thereby. Many lives may be saved by this source of relief."
194. He also reports that the drinking water was analysed at regular intervals, and found of normal purity. The average consumption per head daily was 24·17 gallons.
195. Eleven million gallons of River water were used for the flushing of the sewers.
196. Slaughterhouses and Canal Boats were kept under supervision, and made to comply with the regulations.
197. A table of Meteorological figures is appended, which is of considerable interest.
198. Appended to the Report are statements of the annual work done by each of the two Inspectors, in their department.
199. Mr. ANDERSON, the Inspector for District No. 1, referring to House-to-House Inspection, says :—  
 " This has been carried out as time would allow, and sanitary defects or nuisances remedied as far as possible.  
 " Unfortunately, in Leamington, many of the women have to turn out to work, so that it is no unusual occurrence to find several houses in the poorer districts locked up during the daytime, or left in charge of young children ; this of course means that several visits have to be made to the same premises.  
 " It has been very evident to me during the year that the demolition of the houses in Tachbrook Street and Satchwell Street which took place, though a decided and very much needed improvement, has resulted in "*overcrowding*" to a far greater extent than I have ever noticed in Leamington previously. Some of the tenants in those places were unable through poverty to take better houses than those they left, others were unable for obvious reasons, to get any houses at all, and so have joined in with their friends, quite regardless of room, so long as they had a roof of any kind over their heads, and you will quite understand that this does not tend to keeping small houses in a cleanly or habitable condition. Nine cases of overerowding were abated.  
 " It is a pity that small houses, with two or three bedrooms, and costing about 3s. 6d. or 4s. per week in rent, cannot be profitably built in Leamington, but I am assured by those who should know, that owing to the scarcity or high price of suitable building land, and other restrictions, it is not possible to do so. Could such be built, many of the small houses at present existing would be better pulled down.  
 " Another noticeable feature is the growing disinclination to many of the inhabitants to have any sanitary inspection of their houses made at all. They fear either an increase of the rent to cover the cost of repairs, or a notice to quit, and those with more than three children dread the task of looking for a better or larger house. Parents with large families evidently have great difficulty in obtaining a house suitable for their requirements, even when willing to pay an increased rent."
200. The same remark as to tenants being afraid to complain of marked sanitary defects, is referred to in Mr. HARRISON's Report on the No. 2 District.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
27,207	18·9	13·8	0·22	112

## NUNEATON.

201. Mr. PEACOCK records a slight estimated increase of the population.
202. He estimates the Birth-rate to have been 30·1, a decrease of over 2 per 1,000 on the previous year.
203. The Death-rate for a district of this sort is undoubtedly a good one, namely, 11·5, compared with 13·0 in the previous year.
204. Infantile Mortality, though lower than in the previous year, is still unsatisfactory, and on account of this, Mr. PEACOCK refers to what he considers to be the chief causes. He condemns artificial feeding, and improper feeding bottles, and with a view of minimising the Infant Mortality, says :—



“ You will perceive from the above that several operating causes conduce to this large Infantile Mortality, and with a view of minimising it recommend the following for your consideration :—

- 1.—Health Lectures.
- 2.—Health Visitors, Nurses.
- 3.—Earlier information of births, say weekly.
- 4.—The continued distribution of leaflets on feeding, etc.

205. Referring to Infectious Diseases, Mr. PEACOCK reports that 60 cases of Scarlet Fever were reported altogether in the Borough, and of these, 42 were removed to Hospital.
206. Nineteen cases of Diphtheria were reported. In most of the cases it is stated no definite cause could be traced.
207. Only 6 cases of Typhoid Fever were reported, of which none were fatal.
208. The Joint Smallpox Hospital for this and neighbouring districts, was completed during the year.
209. As regards water supply, it is stated that 13 samples of well water were analysed of which 11 were condemned as unfit for use.
210. It is also reported that Anti-Diphtheritic Serum is now supplied to local Medical men free of cost.
211. Referring to house accommodation, Mr. PEACOCK says :—“ That for the working classes is now well provided for, with the exception of a class of house at about 4s. per week for the labourer who earns about £1 per week.”
212. He states that Coton Heath End sewerage is now completed, and further, that the Slaughterhouses, Cowsheds, Dairies, Milk Shops, Bakehouses, and Canal Boats have been periodically inspected and found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
32,586	30·1	11·5	0·8	134

#### RUGBY.

213. Dr. WILSON acknowledges indebtedness to the Rate Collector, for giving him the number of houses occupied in the middle of the year, on which the population is calculated. He estimates it to be 22,350, an increase of only 600 over the previous year, compared with the large increase of 1,300 which was found to have accrued to the population at the middle of 1905.
214. The Birth-rate is a very low one, namely, 20·6, compared with an average of 23·9 per 1,000 during the previous 10 years. Dr. WILSON says :—“ It will be seen, on referring to Table I., that though there have been considerable variations in the birth-rate from year to year, there has been a gradual lowering in the rate during the past ten years—a gradual decrease which applies to the country generally—but in Rugby the low average birth-rate is probably due to the large number of single employees engaged in the large works and other trades in the town.”
215. The Death-rate also shows a reduction, and when corrected, appears as only 9·4 per 1,000, the lowest Death-rate recorded during the whole of the period Dr. WILSON has been in office.
216. The number of Deaths of Infants under one year was 36, giving an Infant Mortality rate of 78 per 1,000 births, which is below the average of the previous 10 years.
217. Among the causes of death, 4 were attributed to Measles, 1 to Typhoid Fever, 15 to Phthisis, 35 to other forms of Lung Disease, 23 to Heart Disease, and 8 to Injuries.
218. Of the 4 deaths attributed to Measles, 2 occurred in the School Sanatorium. Dr. WILSON says there was no connection between the limited outbreak of the disease which occurred in Rugby School and the outbreak of the disease which subsequently took place in the town. On account of the latter he gave certificates for closing the six elementary infant departments of schools for an average period of three weeks.

219. The single death attributed to Typhoid Fever, occurred in the Hospital of St. Cross, the patient having been removed from Essex Street, but there was reason to believe that the disease in this instance was imported.
220. There was no other death from Infectious Disease, and the Zymotic Death-rate was the very low one of 0·22 per 1,000.
221. Dr. WILSON records that :—" During the year the Local Government Order in respect to the erection of the proposed Joint Isolation Hospital was passed by Act of Parliament, and as complicated legal and other difficulties have at last been finally removed, the construction of the various necessary blocks will doubtless soon be taken in hand."
222. He also records that in the early part of the year a Local Government Board Inquiry was held with reference to the new Outfall Sewage Scheme, and that the Scheme was approved and that the works are now in progress. He further states :—" Personally I feel certain that no nuisance will be created, either in respect to the works themselves, which have been devised on the most approved lines of biological treatment, or in respect to the effluent."
223. Particulars are given as to the new sewers and drains laid during the year ; as to the work done to improve the accommodation in the Cattle Market ; and to the work of the Refuse Destructor.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
22,350	20·6	9·4	0·22	78

## STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

224. Dr. THOMSON reports an extraordinary low Birth-rate, viz. : 3·1 below the average for the previous 10 years. The Death-rate is also a very low one, namely, 12·2, and he explains that this low estimate is almost certainly above the correct figure. He says :—" The last census taken in the Borough was to the effect that for the preceding ten years the population had practically neither increased or decreased. This census was taken in the year 1901, and in the opinion of competent judges of the matter, there are some hundreds of persons now resident in the Borough in excess of that census. If this is so, any statistics based on the 1901 census are too high."
225. The Notifications of Infectious Diseases have been exceptionally few. There were only 15 cases of Scarlet Fever ; 8 of Diphtheria ; and 4 of Typhoid Fever.
226. The Scarlet Fever cases were not confined to any particular part of the town.
227. Of the Diphtheria cases, 2 occurred in Shakespeare Street, 2 in Ryland Street, 1 in the Warwick Road, 1 in Windsor Street, 1 in Wood street, and 1 in Chapel Street.
228. Of the four cases of Typhoid Fever, two were sent in from the district outside, for Hospital treatment, and one was in the Workhouse. The one case really belonging to the Borough was from Guild Street. Dr. THOMSON says :—" The premises occupied in this instance were altered some years ago, and were not done to the satisfaction of the Surveyor, but I think it would be unreasonable to attribute the causation of the case to local conditions."
229. The Public Elementary Schools (Shottery and the Roman Catholic Schools excepted) were closed from June 17th to July 6th, on account of Measles being epidemic among the children.
230. Referring to the Housing of the Working Classes, Dr. THOMSON says :—" No action was taken during the past year under the Acts dealing with this matter, but the subject is being considered at the time of my writing this by a Committee. It is a point to be borne in mind by those who go the length of sweeping away such property as is to be found in the few courts now left in the town, that there is in every town a substratum of the population whose means only admit of a minimum rent (2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., or so), and that to do away with their present habitations and not provide others at a corresponding rental is no remedy at all, but an aggravation of the condition."
231. Dr. THOMSON records that :—" The keeping of pigs and the storing and boiling of food for them recurs frequently as a source of nuisance in the town, and one which the Bye-law requiring a certain distance between pigsties and occupied dwellings is an ineffectual protection against. During the past year proceedings were taken in one instance of offal boiling, with the result that the nuisance caused was permanently done away with."



232. Referring to the work of the County Council Health Visitors, Dr. THOMSON says :—"The periodic visits of Health Visitors to the town and the talks given to the School children are a great benefit, and in a competition instituted during the year for the best Essays on Domestic Hygiene and Management of Infants, I was struck with the thoroughness children of 12 or 13 years of age evinced in discussing these matters. They seemed to grasp the subject and not simply to reproduce mechanically what they had been taught."

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
8,310	17·5	12·2	0·6	89

## SUTTON COLDFIELD.

233. Dr. BOSTOCK HILL reports a largely increased population, the increase for the year being estimated at no less than 1,044.
234. The Birth-rate has fallen nearly one per 1,000, and is reported as the lowest record since 1898.
235. The number of illegitimate births was more than double that of the previous year, namely 9 compared with 4.
236. Though the Death-rate of this district has always been a very low one, last year it excelled itself, the Death-rate for the first time in the history of the Borough falling under 9 per 1,000, the actual figure being 8·97.
237. The rate of Infant Mortality was also markedly satisfactory, and the figure of 65 per 1,000 Births is also the lowest ever recorded.
238. It is interesting to note, too, that the Zymotic Death-rate is also the lowest during the last 10 years. Referring to Zymotic Diseases, the Report shows that nothing in any way approaching epidemic prevalence of any disease, took place during the year.
239. Only 44 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, and this is the more remarkable as in the two previous years the numbers have been 14 and 40, so that it would not have been surprising if there had been an increased prevalence during 1907, as was the case in many of the surrounding districts.
240. No death occurred from Measles, and but very few cases were reported.
241. Whooping Cough also showed a lessened mortality than in either of the two previous years.
242. Only one death was registered from Diphtheria, though 17 cases were notified, showing that the disease was of an extremely mild type. The fatal case was that of a resident who had been away, and only returned to Sutton Coldfield two days before her death.
243. Only three cases of Typhoid Fever were notified, of which one proved fatal.
244. The Mortality from Phthisis was lower than half that of the previous year, and at the same rate as the average for the previous three years.
245. The Report states that the disinfection of houses, clothing, etc., after deaths from Phthisis was again carried out as a routine procedure.
246. Cancer shows a slight increase in Mortality, the deaths being 18, compared with 14 and 17 in the two previous years.
247. Referring to the Schools, Dr. BOSTOCK HILL says :—"Almost for the first time on record, I have not considered it desirable to close any Schools owing to the prevalence of infectious diseases.

"I excluded very carefully scholars from infected houses in the month of September, in the Mere Green School, and am pleased to say that was equally efficacious with the closing of the School. I spoke in my Report last year of the harm done by closure of Schools, and expressed the opinion that a great deal of hindrance was caused to educational work unnecessarily, in this way.

"I also called attention in my last year's Report to the possible closer working of the School and Sanitary Authorities in the future. Since that Report was written an Act has come into being, by means of which Medical Inspection of all Elementary School children will take place at specified periods, and this undoubtedly—particularly having regard to the memorandum of the Board of Education, which suggests that the carrying out of this portion of the Act shall be under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health,—will materially aid in the prevention of the spread of infection in Schools."

248. Mention is again made of the importance of the removal of household refuse, and Dr. BOSTOCK HILL says :—" I am gratified to be able to state that a Special Committee has been appointed to consider the question, and I have more than a hope that within the first few months of the year arrangements will be completed by which, at least, the populous portions of the Borough will be subject to a periodic and public service of scavenging."
249. He also records that no less than 49 of the few remaining privy middens were converted into water closets during 1907, and says :—" I commend, therefore, to you the importance of insisting that all ashpit privies in the populous portions of the town should be dealt with in the next few months."
250. The Report also deals with the inspection of Slaughterhouses, the supervision of Offensive Trades, and the question of Dairies and Cowsheds, and referring to these latter, Dr. BOSTOCK HILL says :—" The Inspector reports that all the Cowsheds and Dairies in the Borough have been inspected, and that 48 visits have been paid to the former, and 25 to the latter. He reports that there has been a further and very marked improvement in the way the Cowsheds are kept. One large Producer of Milk now removes his manure from the premises every week-day, and cleanliness is better observed than in the past. In addition, the use of one cowshed, which was undoubtedly unsuitable for the production of Milk, has been discontinued."
251. Vaccination has been well carried out, the number of children remaining unvaccinated being very small.
252. The Report also deals with the proceedings taken under the Factories and Workshops Act, and with the Meteorology of the Borough.
253. In conclusion, he calls attention to three things to be borne in mind by the Town Council :—  
 First.—The adoption of a scheme of public scavenging.  
 Second.—The sewerage of the rapidly increasing Streetly District.  
 Third.—The abolition, in the Central Wards at least, of the few remaining privy middens.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
20,391	19·71	8·97	0·34	65

## WARWICK.

254. Dr. WILSON records a Birth-rate of 23·4, almost identical with that of last year, but slightly below the average of the previous 10 years.
255. The Death-rate is 14·6, compared with an average rate of 14·9 for the 10 years.
256. The Infant Mortality was fairly low, namely, 90 per 1,000 births, and below the average of the previous 10 years.
257. Among the causes of death, 1 was attributed to Measles, 1 to Typhoid Fever, 9 to Phthisis, 42 to other forms of Lung Disease, 19 to Cancer, 26 to Heart Disease, and 2 to Injuries.
258. The only disease that was markedly prevalent during the year was Diphtheria, of which 45 cases were notified. Dr. WILSON says :—" With the exception of the 5 fatal cases of Diphtheria, the other cases notified were mostly of a mild type, and the majority of them occurred in the autumn and towards the close of the year. The cases were distributed as follows :—27 in the East part of the Borough, 7 in the Central part, 10 in the Western Part, and 1 (a nurse) in the Heatcote Sanatorium. Although the number notified was considerably less than the number notified during the previous year, namely, 45 compared with 69, and there was nowhere any special outbreak, I have again to point out that until the last few years, cases of Diphtheria rarely cropped up in any part of the Borough. As stated in my last Annual Report, I am of opinion that the tarring of the surfaces of the main thoroughfares through the town, by facilitating the pounding and drying up of horse droppings and other organic matter, and the impregnation of the air with such matter on dry days, have acted as contributory agents in the causation of these throat cases, and, as in Scarlet Fever, the infecting agency is attendance at School. The scavenging and cleansing of roads or streets with tarred surfaces should be attended to with the greatest regularity and care, because with the continued increase of motor traffic the pounding and drying up of any organic matter left lying on their surfaces is much more readily effected than on macadamised or even paved surfaces."



259. No School was closed on account of the prevalence of Infectious diseases.
260. As regards work of a public nature, it is stated that the public water supply has been well maintained, and that the new reservoir is now almost finished, and when this is ready for use a storage equal to two days' supply will be available. The sewers have been systematically flushed and maintained in good order, while three public conveniences are in course of construction.
261. The Surveyor reports that the treatment of the surface of the roads with tarmac reduced the quantity of mud and dust, and added to the comfort of the public.
262. The Report of the Inspector is appended, giving details of the work done in the supervision of Slaughter-houses, Lodging-houses, and the carrying out of the Factory and Workshops Acts, etc., and also the proceedings taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. It is stated that 40 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst, of which 36 proved to be genuine. In two cases, where prosecutions were undertaken, the vendors were fined.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
12,310	23·4	14·6	0·65	90

## RURAL DISTRICTS.

## ALCESTER.

263. Dr. BROWNE estimates the population of this district to be stationary, but records a Birth-rate of 23·5, which is 1·4 per 1,000 higher than in the previous year, though it is still below the average for the ten years. The Death-rate, strange to say, is exactly the same as last year, 13·24, but it is below the average of the ten years.
264. The Zymotic Death-rate is a very low one, namely, 0·35, only four deaths occurring from the seven principal Zymotic diseases; all the deaths were due to Measles.
265. The Infant Mortality rate is also very satisfactory, the figure being much below the average for the ten years.
266. The number of notifications of Infectious disease received is 80, a figure considerably above that of the previous two years. The bulk of the cases were Scarlet Fever, of which 52 were reported. Referring to this, Dr. BROWNE says there was an outbreak of it at Aston Cantlow during July and the three following months, which was accountable for 24 of the cases. In Alcester itself, 11 cases were reported, 6 of these occurring close together, in the month of November. All the cases but one were removed to Hospital. It is stated that the type of the disease in the majority of the cases was mild.
267. Eleven cases of Diphtheria were recorded, three in one family and one in a relative living next door, and as isolation was not possible in four cases they were removed to Hospital.
268. Only three cases of Typhoid Fever occurred, and all these contracted the disease outside the district.
269. Measles was reported as prevalent in part of the district in the early part of the year, and as I have before stated that this disease was responsible for the whole of the deaths of the Zymotic diseases. All the deaths occurred in children between the ages of 1 and 5 years.
270. Referring to Phthisis, he says:—"Nine deaths were registered during the year as due to this disease. Your Inspector has disinfected and cleaned the houses in which the fatal cases occurred.
271. Only one School was closed for the prevalence of disease, namely, Salford School, where the children suffered considerably from Mumps and Whooping Cough.
272. Referring to the water supply of the district, Dr. BROWNE says:—"The supply of Studley with water from the East Worcestershire Company progresses, but there is still a number of houses which have not this supply. The quality of the water for domestic purposes is far better than that from the wells in the place, so that even in the cases where the wells are not polluted, it is advisable for property owners to have it laid on to the houses. The Alcester Company's supply has been about the same as in the past few years. From the report of the annual meeting of the Company it appears that steps are being taken to obtain an increased supply. It is to be hoped that this will be possible, as after heavy rains, when

the river is in flood, the water supplied by the Company is generally for a few days turbid and unpleasant to contemplate as a beverage, though apparently from the result of a recent analysis, unpolluted. The supply in the other parts of the district is unaltered. Thirty-two samples of water have been analysed during the year, and twenty-six of these have been condemned."

273. Referring to Sewage Disposal, the Report states that the sewers have been well flushed, and an extra filter has been made at the Sewage Beds.

274. Dr. BROWNE also records that one of the outfalls at Bidford caused a nuisance in the summer, when the river was low, and the outfall discharged on to a mud bank. This has not been at present remedied.

275. Scavenging appears to have been satisfactorily executed in certain parts of the district, but of others Dr. BROWNE reports :—"Where there is no contract for the removal of ashes, the heaps are moved when needed for gardens or for use on the land, and oftener if notice is served on account of causing a nuisance.

276. Dr. BROWNE records that 32 new houses have been erected in the district, but that notices have been served in five cases for overcrowding, where the nuisance could be abated, and the evil has been remedied without further proceedings being taken.

277. The Report also deals with the work dealt with in the Inspection of Bakehouses, Slaughterhouses, Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk Shops, and under the Factory and Workshops Act.

278. In conclusion Dr. BROWNE refers to the state of Vaccination in the district, and points out that out of 260 registered births, 209 have been successfully vaccinated, but that no less than 36 Conscientious Objection Certificates were obtained.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
11,400	23·5	13·24	0·35	63

#### ATHERSTONE.

279. Mr. MEARS records a Birth-rate considerably below the average, but practically identical with that of 1906, while the Death-rate is the lowest he has ever reported during the twenty-three years he has been Medical Officer of Health. The number of cases notified under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, is also the lowest he has ever had to record, namely 32. The only unsatisfactory feature of the Health Returns is the comparatively high Zymotic Death-rate, due chiefly to Measles and Diarrhœa. Infant Mortality is much more satisfactory than usual, the figure being 108; the average for the last ten years being 139.

280. The extensive epidemic of Measles referred to above made it necessary to close in April the Hartshill and Ansley Schools for three weeks; in October and November, the Baddesley and Bentley Schools for three weeks; in November and December, the Atherstone, Polesworth, and Mancetter Schools for varying periods.

281. One case of Smallpox occurred at Baxterley Rectory, which was imported from Paris. The whole household was re-vaccinated, and no further case occurred.

282. Referring to the 10 cases of Diphtheria which occurred, viz.: 8 in Polesworth, and 2 in Atherstone, Mr. MEARS says :—"In Atherstone, in one case no definite cause could be found; in the other, the water was found to be impure, but up to the present time the public water supply has not been laid on. At Polesworth, I pointed out various defects at the Nethersole and Infants' Schools and at Polesworth Station. At the Schools, I believe very little improvement has been effected; at Polesworth Station, the drainage of the cellar has been improved.

283. Referring to the Polesworth Sewerage Scheme, Mr. MEARS says he presumes it will shortly be started upon.

284. He is emphatic as to the unsuitability of the present Infectious Hospital, and says :—"With regard to the new Infectious Hospital, I trust the District Council will take steps to proceed with the erection of it at once, as the widening of the L. & N.W. Rly. will render the continuance of the one at Mancetter impossible; also, I must once more point out that we have no means of a proper disinfection in the absence of a Steam Disinfecting Apparatus."



285. Referring to work done in the separate parishes, Mr. MEARS says :—" In Atheistone, the sewer has been extended in Coleshill Road, for a distance of about 100 yards above Erdington Road. In Dordon, the Sewage Disposal Works have undergone considerable alterations. The tanks have been enlarged, and a new filter fitted with distributing apparatus has been erected. A storm-water filter has been constructed, and a further 5 acres of land have been acquired for irrigation purposes."
286. Referring to Baddesley, he says :—" I can only repeat my Report of last year as regards this Parish. I frequently see quantities of refuse thrown on Baddesley Common, and the ashpits are not cleaned out as frequently as they should be. Public Scavenging ought to be established in this Parish."
287. To the Report is appended that of the Inspector of Nuisances, which shows that the work in the department has been well done. For instance, it states all new drainage has been tested either by water or smoke, before being covered in.
288. As regards the Factory and Workshops Acts, the Report shows that there are 45 Workshops and 6 Factories in the district, and referring to these, he says :—" The majority of the Workshops consist of those engaged in the baking, dressmaking, tailoring, and various other minor trades. The only item of importance in connection with the Factories was the lack of provisions in case of fire, and four notices were served in reference to this."
289. As to Workshops, he says :—" The principal matters in connection with them has been the want of cleanliness, and this has usually been complied with after verbal notice. A case of Diphtheria occurred in the house of one outworker engaged in the tailoring business, but no work was in the house at the time, and the employer was communicated with, to prevent this occurring until the premises were finally disinfected."
290. As showing the importance of an Infectious Hospital to a Community, the Inspector says :—" The home accommodation of the patients removed consisted in three cases of one bedroom only ; in eight of two bedrooms.
291. Eleven Schools were disinfected, but only one request was made for disinfection after Phthisis.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
17,962	30·07	12·03	2·0	108

## BRAILES.

292. Dr. FINDLAY records the information that the population is still decreasing, and he estimates the population for the middle of 1907 as 5,997. He records a Birth-rate of 21·7, compared with 22·0 per 1,000 for the previous ten years. The Death-rate was slightly below that of last year, namely 14·1, and it is somewhat strange that there is so little difference between the various sub-districts, varying as they do, from 13·5 to 14·4 per 1,000. The Infant Mortality is satisfactory, the figure being only 61 per 1,000 registered births, compared with 95 per 1,000, the average of the last ten years. An interesting fact to which he refers is that one half of the deaths of infants under one year occurred during the first month of life, while 8 per cent. were illegitimate. The Zymotic Death-rate was rather above the average, but the figure was not excessive.
293. Referring to particular diseases, he states that 7 cases of Diphtheria were notified, 6 of them occurring at Little Compton, between June 7th and 21st. He was unable to find any definite cause for the outbreak.
294. Scarlet Fever was notified in 22 instances, but the cases generally were sporadic.
295. Only one case of Typhoid Fever was notified, and that appears to have been an imported case.
296. Whooping Cough was prevalent in Long Compton, where two fatal cases occurred, while Measles was epidemic at Idlicote, Oxhill, Halford, Pillerton, Little Compton, Great Wolford, Barton-on-the-Heath, and Barcheston, during the spring months, and at Cherington and Whichford during the autumn.
297. Dr. FINDLAY also records that epidemic Influenza was very prevalent in the district during the year, two fatal cases being reported.
298. He again calls attention to the fact that the Death-rate from Cancer was high, and much above the average of the County, and points out what has been referred to before, namely, that this may be accounted for by the large number of very aged persons in the district.

299. In connection with Infant Mortality, it is very interesting to observe that Dr. FINDLAY attributes the lowered Death-rate partly to the registration and supervision of the midwives under the Midwives Act, and also to the District Nursing Associations, whose nurses now in many instances nurse maternity cases under a medical man. He further says:—"The great majority of infants in this neighbourhood are breast-fed, at any rate for some time, and this materially lowers the Death-rate from Diarrhoeal troubles."
300. As regards the action taken to prevent the spread of disease, he refers to the fact that no less than nine Schools were closed at different periods, chiefly for the prevention of Measles. Dr. FINDLAY also states that the District Council have decided to repay to any medical man the cost of serum anti-toxin used in cases of Diphtheria.
301. Referring to the value of the Isolation Hospital, Dr. FINDLAY says:—"Although there have been a number of cases in the Hospital, I am sure that considering the number of times the infection has been brought into the district, there would have been many more cases than there have been in the district, if there had been no means of isolating the patients." It is interesting, too, to note that since the Hospital was opened in 1901, 185 patients have been admitted, and everyone discharged up to date has recovered.
302. He records also, that he has made house-to-house inspection in different parts of the district at Brailes and Cherington, and has paid special attention to Lower Tysoe, where the houses are of rather a poor nature.
303. I notice also with gratification, that he says:—"We have taken special notice of pantries, and I have tried to explain to the people the necessity of keeping these places clean. We often find food placed close to dusty rubbish, and the window, although made to open, carefully fixed up to exclude light and air. At Tysoe there appears to be rather a scarcity of cottages, and it would be a good thing if some of those at present existing were pulled down and rebuilt, but the trouble seems to be that the rent paid by these poor people—only one shilling a week in many cases—will not repay the outlay to the landlords. Still I think that if some really better cottages could be built, that they would soon be occupied by the better class of cottagers, and thus leave vacant better cottages for the poorer people to move into."
304. Referring to the work of the County Council Health Visitor, when she was in the district, Dr. FINDLAY says:—"She did a considerable amount of good during the three months she worked in the district, but in order to make any permanent good effect it really requires more frequent visits than can apparently be carried out by the present staff of Health Visitors."
305. There are 80 Workshops on the register, including 19 Bakehouses. These latter are reported as being fairly well kept. None of the Bakehouses are underground.
306. The Report concludes with a portion devoted to sanitary work—contemplated or required—and it is stated that the water supply at the fountain at Upper Brailes has been receiving the attention of the Council. Investigations have been made with regard to some springs likely to be available for a new supply. At Honington, too, a supplementary water supply has been laid on from the Shipston-on-Stour water mains, so that there can now be no failure in the quantity of water supplied to the village. At Sutton he states:—"The water supply here is not satisfactory. As mentioned in former Reports, the water after rain becomes discoloured, and frequently dirty after wet weather. I believe the water is quite satisfactory at the spring, but that there are defects in the pipes."
307. The Report also states that at Ascott, a hamlet in the parish of Whichford, the water supply, as I mentioned last year, was defective. Arrangements have now been come to with the land-owners, and a joint scheme, to which the Council contributed, has been approved, and the contractor is now carrying out the work.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
5,997	21·7	14·1	1·0	61

#### CASTLE BROMWICH.

308. Dr. BOSTOCK HILL estimates the population of this district to be about stationary at the present time.
309. The Birth-rate has fallen nearly 3 per 1,000, compared with the previous year, though it is still higher than in 1905.
310. The Death-rate, 8·28, is as he says, as far as he can ascertain, the lowest ever recorded in the district. In the Sub-division of Curdworth it was only 2·2, and in Minworth 4·28.



311. The Zymotic Death-rate was *nil*, though 20 cases were notified under the Act, which did not prove fatal, namely :—Diphtheria, 11 ; Scarlet Fever, 7 ; Erysipelas, 2.
312. Referring to the cases of Diphtheria, he says that 7 occurred in the early part of the year at Water Orton, and as a result of his investigations, he believes that the first case was imported, and the others spread from that.
313. In connection with Diphtheria, he states :—“ In my previous Report I called attention to the association of certain Diphtheria cases with the water-logged condition of the Tame and Rea Drainage Board’s Farm, which lies contiguous to so much of our district. I am therefore very pleased to be able to state that in the latter part of the year the Engineer was able to make arrangements by which the sewage was taken off the whole of that portion of the farm between Saltley and the Sutton branch of the Midland Railway. The difficulties of dealing with the enormous quantity of sewage received at the works are stupendous, and from information that I have received I am aware that it is the intention of the Board and their officers to obviate, as far as possible, the water-logged condition of the soil which has been inevitable in the past. The increasing area of bacteria bed being constantly made available, will lead to a reduced use of the land, and a condition will thus result which will make markedly for the sanitary welfare of a large proportion of the inhabitants of this district.”
314. As regards Sewerage, Drainage, and Removal of Refuse, he reports that a good deal of attention has been given by the Surveyor to these.
315. No new sewers have been laid during the year, but a good deal of attention has been given to those existing, and particular attention has been given to the proper flushing of them. Very little complaint was made during the year on account of nuisance arising from the man-hole openings.
316. All the connections of houses to the sewers have now been made.
317. Referring to the removal of House Refuse, to which he called attention last year, he says :—“ I am particularly pleased to be able to state that, following my recommendation of last year, your Council have decided to commence the undertaking of regular removal of household refuse from one portion of the district, namely, Water Orton. A scheme has been drawn up by the Surveyor, and Contracts have been entered into for the removal of household refuse at monthly intervals. Although this work did not commence until the end of the year, I have reason to believe that it has given great satisfaction, and I am looking forward to the time when an extension will be made, particularly to the Castle Bromwich portion of the district.”
318. He also reports that the Inspector has been able to extend his systematic house-to-house inspection to Water Orton, and has reported on 173 hereditaments. It is perhaps worthy of record, as showing the importance of house-to-house inspection, that in 55 cases he found that no provision was made for ashes, while 18 middens and 3 faulty privies were discovered.
319. Particulars are given of the Inspection and Regulation of Cowsheds and Dairies, and Workshops.
320. Referring to Vaccination, he says :—“ Out of 72 births noted in the period under review, 64 have been successfully vaccinated, and perhaps the most satisfactory feature of all, is that the good sense of the inhabitants of the district has been shown by their not applying in one single instance for a Conscientious Objector’s Certificate.”

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
2,900	22·76	8·28	Nil.	91

## COVENTRY.

321. Mr. ILIFFE says that this district is undergoing a complete change. Instead of being as formerly, agricultural, with a sparse population, that portion of the district of Saint Michael’s Without, on the Eastern side of the London and North Western Railway, has become a manufacturing locality for motors and cycles. He therefore anticipates a considerable population in the once Rural District of Pinley, and says that arrangements have been made by the Council with the Urban Authority of the City of Coventry, to deal with the sewage of this new district, and to supply water, gas and electric light.

322. He reports that no cases of Infectious or Contagious disease have been reported during the year.

Referring to nuisances, he says, keeping of pigs in Green Lane has caused some trouble; and owing to the buildings used for cows and pigs being in such proximity to the Coventry Cemetery and Green Lane, it would be well that they should be removed.

323. He suggests that as the road from Coventry to Willenhall, which is the main highway to London, upon which the motor traffic is constantly increasing, that to overcome the difficulties of mud in winter, and dust in summer, that "Tarmac" should be applied upon this for a mile and a half in the direction mentioned.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
475	12·6	8·4	Nil.	125

#### FARNBOROUGH.

324. Dr. A. TISDALL JOHNS reports a very low Birth-rate, viz. : 17·3, nearly one birth per 1,000 less than in the previous year, while the death-rate, for such a district, particularly during such a healthy year, must be considered somewhat high, viz. : 13·3.

325. Referring to Infectious Diseases, Dr. JOHNS says:—"There have been reported to me 24 cases, all of Scarletina, and all at Ratley. Everything that was possible under the circumstances was done, and at one time we thought we had got the better of the epidemic, but it broke out again, chiefly owing—as it turned out—to the gross carelessness of some of the Ratley people themselves, who, in spite of repeated warnings, came from infected houses, and mixed with other people. In consequence of this the School had to be closed on November 5th, and thoroughly disinfected. Though exhaustive investigations were made in the first instance, it was impossible to find out whence the infection came. The village is not yet quite free from infection. The rest of the district has been quite free from any notifiable Infectious disease, and is in a thoroughly satisfactory condition."

326. Referring to the water supply, he says, as a whole it has been satisfactory. He calls attention, however, to the fact, "that when the water taps get out of order—and much water is thereby wasted, which might be serious in a dry summer—there does not seem to be anyone who is responsible for their repair. Beyond this there is nothing unusual to report."

327. He reports that the whole district has been inspected by himself, in company with the Inspector, including Slaughterhouses, Bakehouses, Cowsheds, Workshops, etc.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1,540	17·3	13·3	Nil.	77

#### FOLESHILL.

328. Dr. ORTON estimates a slight increase of population for this district, which, in the middle of the year, he estimates was 19,003.

329. The Birth-rate is a very satisfactory one, no less than 36·8 per 1,000, the highest recorded since 1903. The chief increase is in the Parishes of Foleshill, Bedworth, Keresley, and Shilton.

330. The Death-rate, though lower than last year, is somewhat high, namely, 15·3, while the Infant Mortality rate is also high, though lower than in 1906. Dr. ORTON says:—"Premature Births and Wasting Diseases still keep up the even now high figure, the former being responsible for 22, and the latter for 6, out of the 88 recorded deaths under one year of age.

331. The Zymotic Death-rate, though lower than last year, is still somewhat high for a district of this kind.

332. Though the Death-rate was high, the number of cases of Infectious disease notified was a very low one, viz. : 70, while in the last five years the lowest figure previously recorded was 160.

333. Scarlet Fever was but little prevalent, only 29 cases being reported, compared with 46 and 53 in the two previous years. All but three were removed to the Infectious Hospital at Exhall. The disease was not epidemic at any time, being distributed uniformly throughout the year.



334. Measles was prevalent in the Parishes of Bedworth, Exhall and Foleshill, causing 13 deaths, 6 under a year, and all of them under 5 years of age. Dr. ORTON says :—"As reported to your Council, circulars were posted throughout Collycroft, Bedworth, warning parents of the infection of the disease, of the necessity of calling in medical aid, of the need of disinfection, and of the urgency of keeping children with Measles in a warm and airy room, free from draughts. In spite of the notices, however, the advice was not taken, and all the deaths occurred from Broncho-Pneumonia. In consequence of the disease, the Foleshill County Council School at Bell Green was closed from October 4th to October 21st, owing to a very large percentage (59 per cent.) of the children being away, from Measles."
335. Epidemic Diarrhœa and Zymotic Enteritis were responsible for no less than 13 deaths out of which 8 occurred in Bedworth, the remaining 5 in Foleshill. The figure is considerably less than in the previous year, but Dr. ORTON says :—"With such a summer, the reduction should have been more, but we cannot hope to diminish this mortality, practically wholly confined to our two populous parishes, until the privy and midden system of refuse disposal has been further done away with."
336. The notifications of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup have been very satisfactory, only 13 having been received. Dr. ORTON says :—"I reported last year my satisfaction with the yearly decrease in the amount of Diphtheria in our district, when the number was 32 for the year; and although this may be an exceptionally favourable year, still, with our greatly improved water supply and sewerage arrangements, I trust we may never reach the high figures which have prevailed in previous years."
337. He records that Anti-Diphtheric Serum has been supplied as formerly, though he says :—"It is not encouraging to ascertain that at his last visit, the Local Government Auditor laid down the rule that we must obtain the sanction of the Local Government Board to the purchase of every supply of serum."
338. Typhoid Fever was only responsible for 9 cases, of which 7 were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, the other two cases being too ill for removal. No less than 6 deaths were registered as occurring from it, but 5 of these are the cases notified during the year 1906.
339. Phthisis was less fatal than in the previous year. Dr. ORTON says :—"Since my last report, the Registrar has kindly notified me of each case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis whose death is registered as it occurs, and we effect disinfection of the bedding and house of the deceased, after burial."
340. Referring to the Isolation Hospital, Dr. ORTON says :—"The Nursing and general upkeep of the Hospital has been entirely satisfactory, and even when, as has occurred for a time, we have had no case in the Hospital, there is a great amount of work to be done in the keeping of the linen, bed clothing, etc., in a proper state of repair. Your Medical Officer has conducted deputations from the Yorkshire County Council, the Meriden District Council, and the Tamworth Rural District Council over the Hospital and its sewerage system, and all of them expressed their keenest appreciation of the excellency of the Hospital, and its healthy site. In addition to this, many enquiries have been addressed to me, as to the details of lighting, etc., at the Hospital, having been prompted, I understand, in these enquiries, by the Local Government Board."
341. Two Schools were closed during the year, both on account of Measles.
342. Referring to the water supply, Dr. ORTON records an improvement in the supply of Bedworth since the inauguration of the new filters. He also reports that a large number of houses in the village of Keresley have been supplied by the North Warwickshire Company.
343. Referring to the Sewerage Works at Bedworth, he records the fact that they have been taken over by the Council, and on the whole are working satisfactorily.
344. Referring to Foleshill, he says :—"The connections to the Foleshill Sewerage System have progressed at a better rate during the latter part of the year. During the early part of the year, the work was proceeding very slowly, not owing to inefficient pressure by your Council, but due to the fact that nearly all the contracts had been placed with one firm, who, owing to too much work, were not able to proceed with the work in an expeditious manner."
345. A good deal of trouble has been caused by the Coventry New Gas Works turning into our sewers, gas liquor, which had not been sufficiently purified; and, upon the inspection of the works by the County Medical Officer and myself, it was found that serious damage had been done to the bacterial beds, by the presence of sulphur cyanides in the effluent from the Gas Works. As a consequence, the Gas Works have been prohibited from turning any more of their waste liquor into our sewers, until the purification shall have been properly carried out, and certified to be so by the County Analyst."

346. Dr ORTON reports that he has been called in on two or three occasions during the year to inspect meat destined for human consumption.
347. He also reports that the majority of the Cowsheds were inspected, and a marked improvement in ventilation, lighting and cleanliness was observed. The Dairies were found to be generally satisfactory, as were also the utensils at practically all the Dairies from whence milk is sent away by rail.
348. The Report also deals with the Factories and Workshops, while a table is given at the end, supplied by Mr. NEWBY, the Surveyor, showing the work done in the building of houses, and the making of streets, etc.
349. The Report also contains one from the Inspector of Nuisances, giving full details of the work done in his department.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
19,003	36·8	15·3	2·0	125

## MONKS KIRBY.

350. Dr. O'CONNOR records the very low Birth and Death-rates of 18·5, and 9·9 per 1,000 of the population, the Zymotic Death-rate being 1·9, but the rate of Infant Mortality is the very low one of 35 per 1,000 Births.
351. Referring to Notification of Infectious Disease, he says :—"In favourable contrast with preceding years, and with the returns received in other districts for which I am Health Officer, only three cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease have come under observation. One was a case of Scarlet Fever at Monks Kirby, and the remaining two were Erysipelas. There is nothing calling for comment in connection with these cases, save for the expression of my conviction that there is nothing whatever to be gained by the compulsory notification of the latter disease.
352. Referring to the drainage of Monks Kirby, he says :—"As the matter will be submitted to your consideration at your next meeting, I trust that the recommendations contained in my last Annual will at length meet with your acquiescence. The question has now been under consideration for some considerable time, and as the case for efficient sewerage, drainage and general sanitation is almost unanswerable, I venture to hope that a satisfactory solution of the matter will be arrived at without unnecessary delay."
353. There are no Factories and no Outworkers in the district, and only five workshops, four of which are Bakehouses. The Bakehouses are stated to be kept in satisfactory condition and regularly limewashed.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1,510	18·5	9·9	1·9	35

## NUNEATON.

354. Dr. WOOD estimates an increased population, the increase having been mainly at Astley.
355. The Birth-rate is above the average for the past five years; the Death-rate is below the average of the past five years. The Infant Mortality is also very satisfactory, the figure being the very low one of 55 per 1,000 registered births.
356. The District has been comparatively free from Infectious Disease, though Measles was epidemic in Astley during March, and the Schools were closed in consequence.
357. Forty new houses have been erected at Arley, the water supply being from the Colliery, and the sewage being treated by septic tanks.
358. Some old stone drains and culverts at Wolvey have been replaced by an efficient system of drainage.
359. Contamination of a stream by sewage in the village of Arley is being remedied.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1,873	28·8	11·2	Nil.	55



## STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

360. Dr. THOMSON considers the population to have remained stationary. The Birth-rate is practically identical with the average of the previous ten years, though 2 per 1,000 lower than for 1906. The Death-rate is slightly below the average, but is, I consider, somewhat high considering the year, for a Rural District of the type of Stratford-on-Avon. The Infantile Death-rate, on the other hand, is very low, and is the most satisfactory feature in the Report.
361. Referring to Infectious Diseases, Dr. THOMSON says Scarlet Fever was almost entirely absent from the district, only four cases being notified, and these were widely spread apart.
362. Dr. THOMSON says :—"There was an excessive amount of Diphtheria, 24 cases in all, of which 23 were sent to Hospital. Of the 24 cases, no less than 13 came from Preston Bagot, the primary source of infection being traceable to one particular case. These Preston Bagot cases were all sent to Hospital promptly, and the epidemic which began in the latter part of September died out early in December, and no deaths resulted."
363. The water supply to the various centres of population is declared to have been satisfactory.
364. The Sewage Works at Kington are in working order, while at Wellesbourne it is stated that the coming year will probably see a proper sewage scheme installed, as it is much needed.
365. In Wootton Wawen the disposal of the western end of the village has originated a proposal to extend the sewerage system of Henley-in-Arden, and take in this part of Wootton village. Dr. THOMSON says :—"It would seem to be a much more satisfactory method than to erect works for Wootton alone."
366. Referring to the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, Dr. THOMSON says :—"One far-reaching effect of such inspection will certainly be to increase the interest taken by parents in the children's welfare. It is distinctly noticeable that where a Health Visitor has been visiting a School and discussing the question of personal hygiene with the scholars, a general improvement in bodily cleanliness, etc., results, and similar effects will follow regular periodical inspection."
367. In connection with his Report on the Urban and Rural Districts, Dr. THOMSON appends a Special Report on the Joint Infectious Hospitals. He says :—"We might use this building—the Smallpox Hospital—very well when the Birmingham Road Hospital is too full of Scarlet Fever cases, for the housing of convalescent Scarlet Fever patients. If thoroughly sprayed with formaldehyde and thoroughly cleansed in every way there would be no risk. In such an event I would advise that while Bellevue was used in this way, the Joint Hospital Committee should secure the use of an empty isolated cottage somewhere centrally situated in the district, so that if a case of Smallpox *should* occur we should have accommodation for it."

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
10,589	22·4	14·0	0·18	50

## TAMWORTH.

368. Dr. FAUSSET records the lowest Birth-rate for the last ten years, in fact for the first time in that period has the Birth-rate fallen below 30·0. The Death-rate is almost identical with that of the two previous years, while the Zymotic Death-rate, though slightly lower than in 1906, is somewhere about the average. The Infant Mortality is rather below the average, but is above that for England and Wales, and considerably above the majority of Districts in the County. A satisfactory feature is the diminution in the mortality from Tuberculosis, the number of deaths being below that of the last four years, and with one exception, the lowest number in the last ten years.
369. Referring to Infant Mortality, Dr. FAUSSET says :—"The Infant Mortality of the district is far higher than it should be, and the waste of infant life is a most serious evil and one which requires very careful and earnest consideration. Infants born with feeble powers of digestion and assimilation can only be kept alive by unrelenting care and constant watchfulness, for those who are delicate from birth, possessing only feeble physical vitality, soon fall victims to want of cleanliness in their surroundings and to improper feeding. Especially is this the case, where, instead of being breast-fed, for various reasons some form of artificial feeding is adopted, as the liability of the bottle-fed infant to contract various forms of illness is greater than that of an infant at the breast."

370. As regards Infectious illness, 16 deaths altogether were registered, viz. : 6 from Measles, 3 from Searlet Fever, 4 from Diphtheria, and 3 from Diarrhœa.
371. There were altogether 72 cases of Searlet Fever notified, of which the majority were in Wilneote and Kingsbury. Fifty-two of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.
372. Eighty-six cases of Diphtheria also were notified. This large number was due to an epidemic in the parish of Wilneote, to scattered cases at Kingsbury and some of the hamlets, and at Amington. All but five of these were removed to the Isolation Hospital.
373. Dr. FAUSSET says :—" In addition to the removal of the cases, every precaution was taken, as far as possible, to prevent the spread of both epidemics. The Schools were closed shortly after the outbreak of the disease, all books, pens, pencils, known to have been used by infected scholars were destroyed, the walls, floors and furniture were sprayed and subsequently fumigated with formalin, the windows being afterwards left open for aeration ; cleansing and washing with disinfectants was also carried out."
374. As regards sanitary improvements effected during the year, in Bolehall and Glaseote water closets were fixed to replace offensive privy middens ; new sewer laid in Dumolo's Lane ; new sewer also laid from Bole bridge to new houses on Amington Road, a distance of about 600 yards. In Kingsbury the sewer was extended a distance of 550 yards along the Tamworth Road and house drains relaid and connected with it. Nuisances arising from sewage discharging into roadside and other ditches have necessitated sewer extensions.
375. Dr. FAUSSET further says :—" The continued increase in the number of houses erected during the last few years in Kingsbury has caused an urgent necessity for a scheme to deal with the sewage of this village, and by the direction of your Council plans have been prepared by your Engineer for a new scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal works for the village of Kingsbury. A Public Inquiry was held on 8th May, 1907, by Mr. A. W. Brightmore, Inspector of the Local Government Board."
376. At Wilneote an application for a Slaughterhouse was refused owing to the proposed premises being unsuitable.
377. Details of improvements are given in the equipment of the Isolation Hospital, and steps have been taken with a view to the provision of an observation and convalescent block, but nothing definite has yet been decided upon.
378. As regards water supply, it would appear that the Warwickshire portion of the district is, on the whole well supplied.
379. Referring to the general Sewerage and Sewage Disposal scheme for the district, Dr. FAUSSET says :—" Since my last Report considerable progress has been made under this head. The sanction of the scheme was given by the Local Government Board on the 29th October, 1907, and the necessary loans have been obtained for the purpose of constructing the works.
- " A portion of the sewerage scheme has been carried out in the Amington Road, and in Dumolo's Lane in the Parish of Bolehall and Glaseote, and at Wilneote the whole village proper has been sewered, the work having been done partly by the Council's own staff, and partly by contract, the whole amount expended being upwards of £1,600.
- " After protracted arbitration proceedings, the amount required for the purchase of the outfall site has been agreed upon. It is the intention of the Council to complete the sewerage works in the Rural parishes as far as possible during the forthcoming year. The whole of the works, both joint and otherwise, will be let by contract as soon as possible."
380. Referring to the removal of Weirs, he records :—" A considerable improvement has been effected by the removal of the weir at Comberford, and the houses here are becoming drier and more healthy to live in by the lowering of the subsoil water, and the very objectionable smells from deposits left by the floods are no longer so noticeable. In addition, there is the advantage of the water being able to get away much quicker from the higher reaches of Coton, and much less liability to frequent small floodings of the river in this neighbourhood."
381. As regards the Bye-Laws, to which reference has been made in previous Reports, a draft form has been submitted to the Local Government Board.



382. An Order for the voluntary notification of Phthisis has been sanctioned by the Local Government Board, and is reported to have worked in a satisfactory manner. Dr. FAUSSET says :—" Leaflets containing hints on the prevention of Consumption have been distributed, and parchment sputum cups have been supplied free of charge to sufferers. The houses in which death from this malady has resulted were disinfected, the wall papers stripped off, the walls limewashed and renovated, and the premises thoroughly cleansed, your Council having agreed to pay half the cost of such cases."
383. Referring to the facilities for Bacteriological Examinations provided by the County Council, Dr. FAUSSET says :—" The Bacteriological Examinations conducted by the University of Birmingham in cases of Diphtheria, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and Enteric Fever, have been of the greatest value in doubtful cases, and have been much appreciated by medical practitioners. No case of Diphtheria is allowed to leave the Isolation Hospital until a negative result has been obtained, sometimes entailing more than one examination."
384. As regards the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops, Dr. FAUSSET says that the greatest care is taken to see that the regulations in force are properly complied with.
385. Referring to the Notification of Births Act, 1907, Dr. FAUSSET says :—" Although the usefulness and the need for such an Act has been clearly shown, in that it would enable much earlier information of births of children to be given to those whose duty it would become to carry out the provisions of the Act, yet the manner of providing the necessary machinery could not readily be determined upon, and no result was come to at either meeting. Failing the general adoption of the Act in its present form, it is to be hoped that more Health Visitors may be appointed, the testimony to the value of the work already done in this direction being very conclusive."
386. Dr. FAUSSET also refers to the work of the County Council Health Visitor, and says :—" Her visits were very much appreciated, that it is to be hoped that still more may be done in this direction of helping to reduce the infantile mortality, which, though less than that of the previous year, is still higher than it should be."
387. He concludes his Report with a General Summary of work requiring the attention of the Council during the present year as follows :—" (1) the carrying out of the remainder of the scheme for the removal of the weirs ; (2) The carrying out of a new scheme of sewerage for the parishes of Bolehall and Glascote, Wilnecote and Castle Liberty, Fazeley, and parts of the parishes of Wigginton and Amington and Stonidclph, and, in conjunction with the Borough of Tamworth, of a scheme of sewage disposal for these parishes, and for the Borough of Tamworth ; (3) The provision of a new scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for the village of Kingsbury ; (4) The continuation of the measures already undertaken with regard to the prevention of the pollution of the river Tame ; (5) The revision of the Bye-laws."

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
14,126	29·8	12·1	1·13	127

RURAL DISTRICTS IN THE MID-WARWICKSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICT, INCLUDING  
MERIDEN, RUGBY, SOLIHULL, SOUTHAM AND WARWICK.

## MERIDEN.

388. Dr. WILSON records a decreased Birth-rate, but increased Death-rate, though it is fractionally below the average of the previous ten years.
389. The Infant Mortality is much below the average of the past ten years, while the Zymotic Death-rate was only 0·5, and below the rate of the previous year, the chief causes of death being Scarlet Fever, 1 ; Whooping Cough, 1 ; Diphtheria, 3 ; and Typhoid Fever, 1. A single death, attributed to Typhoid Fever, occurred in Fillongley, and was of a somewhat doubtful case, but this was the only case of the disease which was notified in the district during the year.
390. Only 51 cases were notified under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, compared with 82 in the previous year, and with the exception of an outbreak of Scarlet Fever at Berkswell, there was no marked prevalence in any of the other parishes. Thirteen of the cases were removed to Coventry Isolation Hospital.

391. Measles threatened prevalence in Little Packington and Marston Green, and both these Schools were closed in May and June.
392. Dr. WILSON also records that he gave certificates for the closure of the Infant Department of Nether Whitacre School in January, on account of the prevalence of Influenza, and Bickenhill School in June on account of Mumps.
393. As regards work of a public nature, the Surveyor reports the issue of notices for the removal of nuisances ; visits to all the sewer outfalls in the different parishes ; the occasional flushing of all the sewers ; the laying of a new sewer, thereby extending the system, in Meriden village ; and the extension of the mains of the North Warwickshire Water Company through Meriden to Hampton-in-Arden.
394. The Report of the Sanitary Inspector shows great activity, particularly in looking after the water supply.

#### RUGBY.

395. The Birth-rate in this district has fallen 1·6 per 1,000, compared with the average of the previous ten years. The Death-rate was a satisfactory one, and 2·3 below the average of the previous ten years. Having regard to the year, the rate of Infant Mortality was perhaps a trifle high, though below the average of the previous ten years.
396. Measles caused 3 deaths, and 1 was due to Typhoid Fever, 1 to Puerperal Fever, and 2 to Diarrhœa.
397. The single death attributed to Typhoid Fever occurred at Long Lawford, but there was no further spread of the disease.
398. The number of cases under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act was only 42, less than half of the previous year. These consisted of 25 cases of Scarlet Fever, 5 of Diphtheria, 4 of Enteric Fever, 2 of Puerperal Fever, and 6 scattered cases of Erysipelas.
399. The Scarlet Fever cases were, in the majority of instances, of a mild type, and none proved fatal. They were distributed as follows : 15 in Bilton, 9 in Grandborough, and 1 in Combe Fields. Dr. WILSON says :—  
“ The Bilton cases occurred in a large Boarding School during the first quarter, but though suspicion was directed to the milk supply, I was unable, on careful enquiry, to attribute the origin of the outbreak to this source, and was forced to the conclusion that the infection must have been imported from without.”
400. Five cases of Diphtheria—also mild—were notified, two of them being in Bilton.
401. Measles became prevalent in May, and Dr. WILSON advised closure of the Schools for a time.
402. As regards works of a public nature, the Surveyor has forwarded the following particulars :—“ All the sewers throughout the district are working satisfactorily. A short length of sewer has been laid in the upper end of Hillmorton, and also at Thurlaston and Long Lawford. The sewer at Old Bilton having been found to be defective, a length of about 300 yards was taken up, and a new sewer laid to an even gradient. The Sewage Committee have under consideration a scheme for the disposal of the sewage of Bourton village.” He also reports that plans for 25 new houses have been approved during the year, 18 of which were for New Bilton, and, as will be seen from the appended report of the Sanitary Inspector, the water certificates granted for new houses ready for occupation amounted to 27.
403. The Report of the Sanitary Inspector gives particulars of the work done under the Factory and Workshops Act, Canal Boats Act, Water Supply, Food and Drugs Act, and the inspection of the various premises over which the Sanitary Authority have control.
404. It also deals with the public scavenging for the parish of Bilton.
405. Only two cases of legal proceedings were taken, one for Milk adulteration, and one for overcrowding.

#### SOLIHULL.

406. Dr. WILSON records a decreasing Birth-rate as in most other districts, the figures being 1·6 below the average of the past ten years. The Death-rate is below the average, and is quite satisfactory. The Infantile Mortality was specially low, being only 59 per 1,000 Births.
407. The total number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified, was somewhat above the average, being 144. No less than 74 of these cases were due to Diphtheria, 29 occurring in Solihull and Olton, 17 in Shirley and Solihull Lodge, 6 in Knowle, and 11 each in Packwood and Salter Street. The cases generally were of mild type, but the Solihull Boys' School and the Packwood School were closed in July till after the expiration of the Summer holidays.



408. Referring to Hospital accommodation, Dr. WILSON says :—" As there was at times great difficulty in accommodating all the cases recommended for removal from Yardley, as well as from Solihull, I would strongly urge that the plans for the Solihull and Meriden Joint Isolation Hospital, which have been unanimously approved by both Councils since the close of the year, should be submitted to the Local Government Board without delay, in order that the necessary loans may be sanctioned and the erection of the buildings be proceeded with at as early a date as possible."

409. Referring to works of a public nature, Dr. WILSON reports :—" The plans for the proposed large scheme of drainage for Solihull, Blossomfield, and Shirley, to which I referred in my last report, have now been completed by the Surveyor, and approved by the Council and the eminent consulting engineer whom they appointed. An excellent outfall site has been obtained of ample size and suitable subsoil; indeed, with the sprinkling filters, which will constitute part of the scheme, the site is large enough for quadruple the existing population, and an effluent can at all times be produced suitable for discharge into any stream. The carrying out of this scheme has become a crying necessity, inasmuch as the intolerable nuisance connected with the emptying of dumbwells becomes more widely spread and aggravated as building goes on, and is a constant menace to the public health. Indeed, I am frankly of opinion that the nuisance inseparable from the emptying of these dumbwells and the carting away of the liquid filth, has operated as a contributing cause in the increased prevalence of Diphtheria in the district during the past few years. As the Birmingham water mains have been extended into Shirley, and into most of the outlying parts of Solihull, where building is going on there is a strong inducement to builders to provide even dwellings of the artisan class with water closets, and construct dumbwells for groups of these houses without possessing sufficient ground for outlet of any kind to deal with the overflow. But I need not point out that however regularly or frequently these dumbwells may be scavenged, it is impossible to keep them from overflowing if they have no outfall pipe, and the consequence is that where the ground is flat there is always great risk of backing up of the sewage in the house drains and retention of the solids in the inspection chambers close to the houses. I would strongly recommend, therefore, that as regards all building sites on which it is proposed to erect dwellings of the artisan class, plans for water closets should be disallowed unless there is a public sewer into which they drain, or sufficient land available for the treatment of the sewage. As the closets for this class of dwelling are always erected outside, it would be an easy matter to arrange the closet drains and lay them ready for use for a water pan so soon as a sewer is laid by merely sealing them up, and providing sanitary pails in the interim, which could be regularly scavenged by the Council's carts. This arrangement would be a saving of expense to builders, inasmuch as less capacious cesspits or dumbwells would be required, and the sewage pumps could be dispensed with, while it would be rendered much more easy to deal with slop water in the gardens. Indeed, where sufficient garden space is available and the subsoil suitable, the slops or sewage could be readily disposed of by subsoil irrigation.

As the mains of the North Warwickshire Water Company have at last entered Knowle Parish, there will be the same tendency to provide water closets for new houses on outlying building sites, and here also I would recommend that similar discrimination should be exercised in passing the plans for closet accommodation outside present sewer areas."

410. Dr. WILSON also calls attention to the importance of insisting that before a Certificate is given that working class dwellings are fit for occupation, that the paving of backyards should be properly completed, and that paths and approach roads should be properly finished and in good order.

411. The Report of the Surveyor, dealing with house scavenging, the maintenance of sewers, street watering, building, etc., is enclosed, as is also the Report of the Sanitary Inspector, both of which show that good effective work is being carried on.

#### SOUTHAM.

412. Dr. WILSON reports a Birth-rate slightly above the average of the past ten years, and a Death-rate 1·4 below the average. Nearly half of the deaths occurred in persons of 65 years of age and upwards.

413. The Infant Mortality rate is very high, having regard to the general conditions of the year. Dr. WILSON attributes the rise in the Infant Mortality rate to the large number of premature births which were registered.

414. With the exception of one death from Puerperal Fever in Chesterton, no deaths were recorded from Zymotic diseases.

415. There was a marked diminution in the number of cases of Infectious diseases notified, namely, 77 compared with 230 in the previous year.

416. Referring to the 18 cases of Typhoid Fever, 1 was notified from Priors Hardwick, and 17 from Southam. Dr. WILSON says :—"Most of the Southam cases were of a comparatively mild and irregular type, and as reported at the time, I am of opinion that the disease was originated and spread in the first instance by choked up drains, and ultimately by tainted and foul midden privies. With the exception of one case, which occurred in Tattle Bank, the other cases were grouped in a yard adjoining the Co-operative Stores and the others in Park Cottages. Although the water in one of the two wells supplying the two groups of houses was of a suspicious quality, I do not think this well water contributed to the outbreak. But in the absence of a public water supply, there is, in my opinion, an increasing danger in the greater liability to choking up of drains or befouling with deposit on account of the increasing number of hand-flushed closets, and there will always be more or less risk to health in certain parts of the town so long as a system of public scavenging, which has been so often discussed, is not adopted. When the outbreak took place, I gave instructions that the scavenging and removal of the excreta should be carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, with the result that further spread of the disease was forthwith checked."
417. Referring to works of a public nature, Dr. WILSON says :—"After repeated discussion, it has at last been resolved to call in a Geologist, as suggested in my report, on the proposed conjoint scheme of water supply for Southam, Stockton, Harbury, and neighbouring villages, to advise as to the possibility of obtaining water from a well sunk in the New Red Sandstone which joins the Lias Formation close to the western boundary of the district from Long Itchington, southward in the direction of Ufton, and the west side of Harbury. Although a conjoint scheme will no doubt entail considerable outlay, I feel sure that it will in the long run be much cheaper for the several villages concerned, because even if Southam, Harbury, and Stockton were eventually to decide on separate schemes, a pumping plant would be required for each, apart from the difficulties of obtaining an adequate supply, as all three, as well as the whole of the district, are situated on the Lias formation. But all the details of approximate outlay can be thrashed out when the report of the Geologist is received, and an Engineer called in to formulate plan or plans."
418. The Inspector has made a Special Report on all the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops, and regulations have recently been adopted by the Council, and sanctioned by the Local Government Board.

#### WARWICK.

419. Dr. WILSON records a slight increase in the Death-rate, due to the more than average number of deaths which occurred in old people ; no less than 81, or more than one half of the total number of deaths, occurring in persons aged 65 and upwards. The Infant Mortality was particularly low, the figure being 32, compared with an average rate of 104 per 1,000 Births.
420. The number of Infectious cases notified was only 53, considerably below the average. Of these, however, 21 were from Diphtheria, 11 of which—including 2 fatal ones—occurred among children attending Hatton School. Dr. WILSON says :—"As fully reported at the time, there was a history of slight throat illness among several of the children just before the outbreak, illustrating what is frequently a characteristic of Diphtheria outbreaks, namely, progressive development of symptoms culminating in a sharp outbreak. There was no evidence of any milk origin in the disease, but there were certain drainage and other defects connected with the sanitary condition of the school, as well as nuisances outside to which the children were exposed, and I had no doubt acted as contributing causes. All these were subsequently remedied. The other cases of the disease, which cropped up in other parts of the district, were scattered cases. Out of the total number of cases notified, 17 were removed to the Joint Hospital at Heathcote."
421. As regards works of a public nature, the private water supply for a part of the village of Leek Wootton has been completed, and the Report of the Sanitary Inspector enclosed, shows that a great deal of work was done in abating nuisances, in improving water supply and in carrying out public drainage, and the Inspection of Canal Boats, etc.

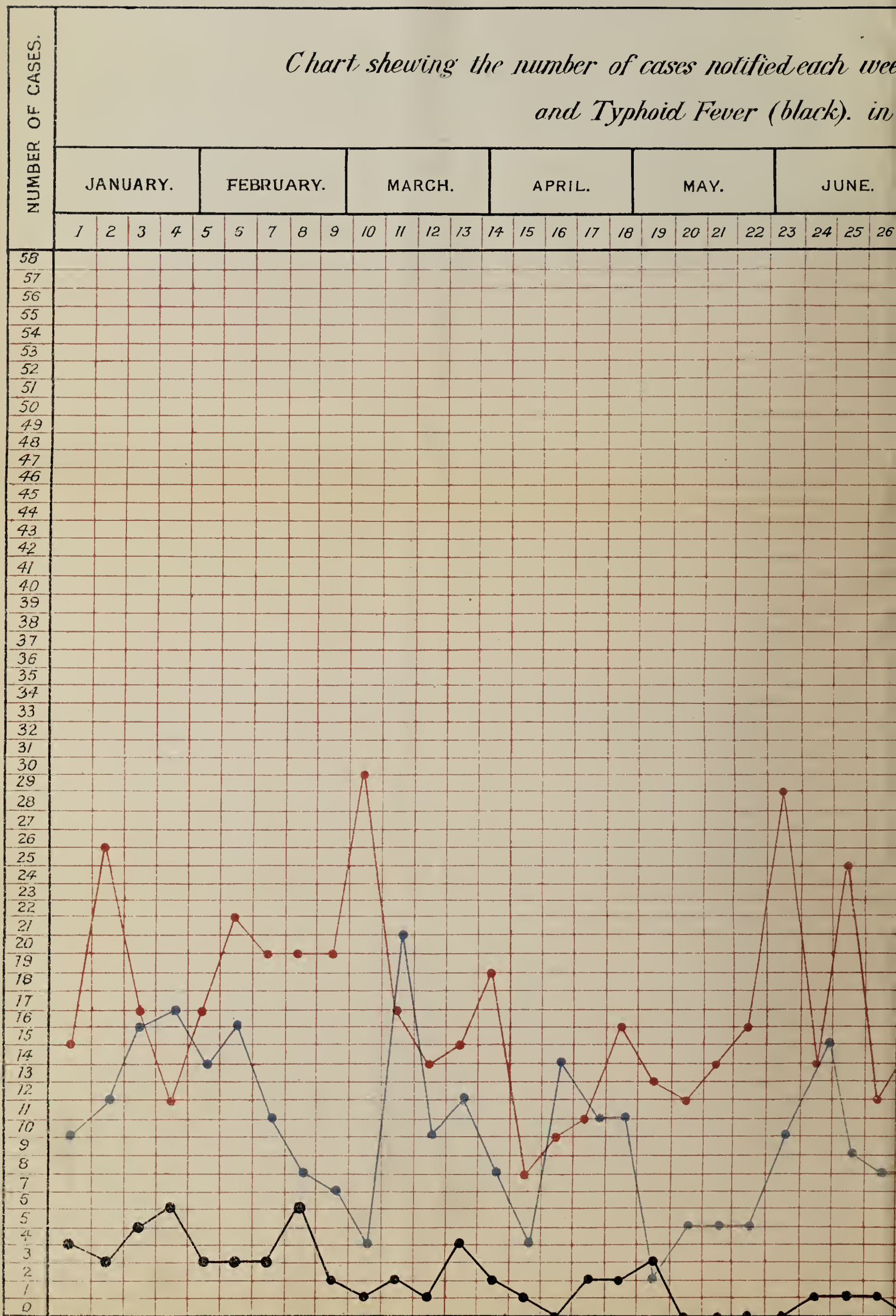
#### VITAL STATISTICS.

	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
Meriden	11,960	20·9	13·1	0·50	68
Rugby	16,670	26·4	12·6	0·36	98
Solihull	16,740	20·1	11·4	0·24	59
Southam	9,960	26·2	14·4	0·11	134
Warwick	11,760	21·0	13·6	0·26	32



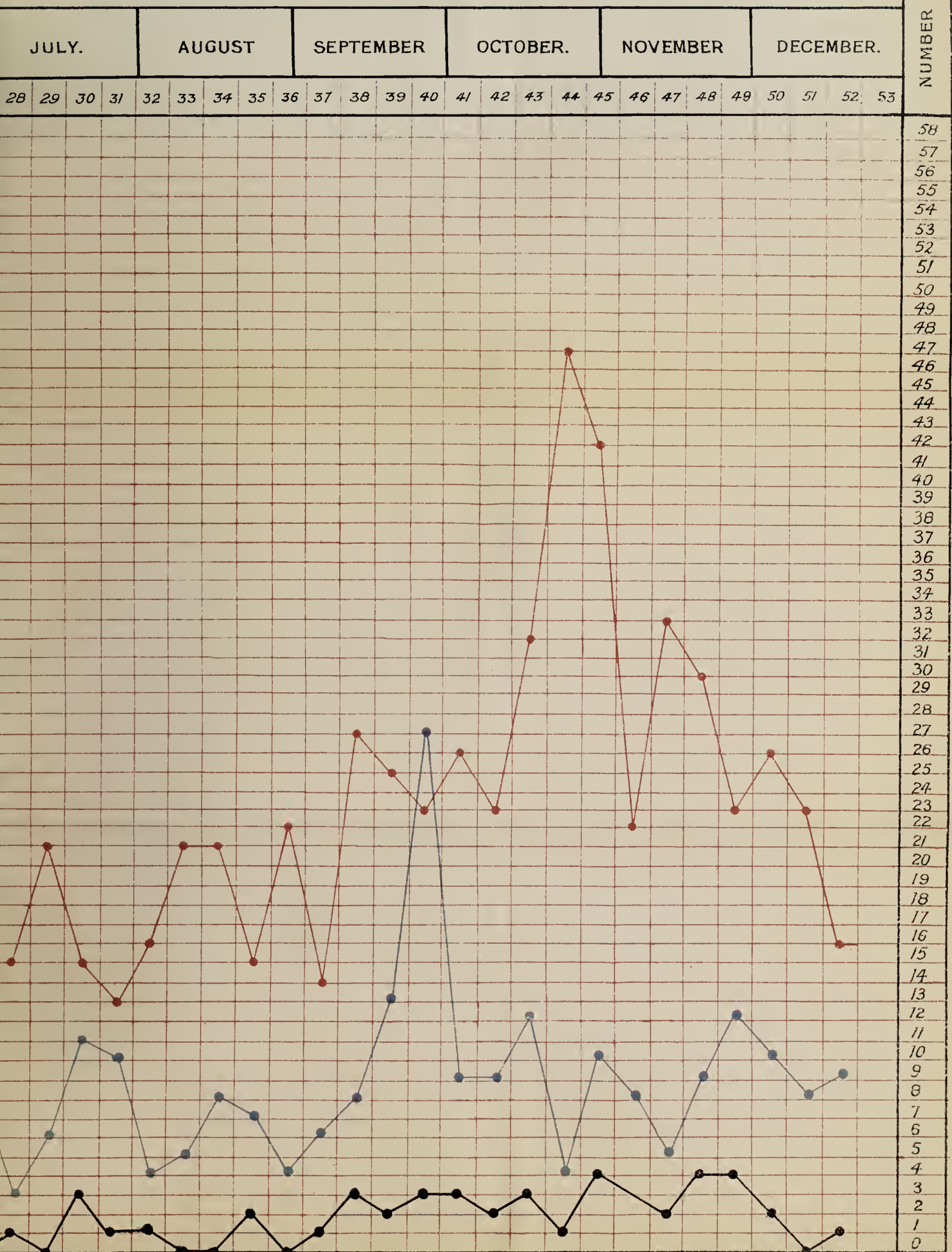


Chart shewing the number of cases notified each week  
and Typhoid Fever (black). in





### *Administrative County in 1907.*



















**D. TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officers of Health during the year 1907, in the URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS of the COUNTY OF WARWICK,**  
classified according to DISEASES, AGES AND LOCALITIES.

DISTRICTS.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	CASES NOTIFIED AT SUBJOINED AGES.						NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH										NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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DISTRICTS.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	CASES NOTIFIED AT SUBJOINED AGES.							NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH										NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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DISTRICTS.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	CASES NOTIFIED AT SUBJOINED AGES.								NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH										NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITALS.															
	Census 1901.	Estimated to middle of 1907.		At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Smallpox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Chicken Pox.	Smallpox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Plague.			
URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS }	202,950	239,619	5,866	1,246	12	243	573	133	254	31	..	..	242	9	228	675	..	82	..	..	10	..	..	..	57	..	2	492	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS }	144,743	154,465	4,021	866	8	181	444	80	128	25	2	..	280	..	104	404	..	40	..	..	8	28	1	..	50	..	1	179	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS..	347,693	394,084	9,887	2,112	20	424	1017	213	382	56	2	..	522	9	332	1079	..	122	..	..	18	28	1	..	107	..	3	671	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..





**H.**  
TABLE shewing SANITARY WORK done in the INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES' DEPARTMENTS during the Year 1907, in the  
RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS of the COUNTY OF WARWICK.

[illegible]

I. RETURN, shewing the number of Births Registered, together with the number of such cases successfully Vaccinated or otherwise disposed of in the Districts of the COUNTY OF WARWICK during the year ending 30th June, 1907.

VACCINATION DISTRICTS.	No. of Births Registered during the year ending 30th June, 1907.	No. of these cases successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Died before Vaccination.	No. of Conscientious Certificates.	Cases under Postponement.	Removals to other Districts out of the Union.	No. of cases not to be found.	Number of cases remaining Unvaccinated at date of this Return.
<b>URBAN DISTRICTS.</b>									
Aston Manor... ..	2,102	1,487	7	235	12	51	18	245	47
Bulkington ... ..	53	42	...	7	3	...	...	1	...
Erdington ... ..	632	536	2	39	21	14	5	10	5
Kenilworth ... ..	126	107	...	7	4	3	...	2	3
Royal Leamington Spa	519	431	...	44	20	6	8	5	5
Nuneaton ... ..	1,040	516	...	111	363	20	5	23	2
Rugby ... ..	471	88	...	35	38	6	6	4	294
Stratford-on-Avon ...	201	164	1	15	7	8	4	1	1
Sutton Coldfield ...	407	359	...	23	8	7	...	7	3
Warwick ... ..	288	235	1	24	15	3	2	5	3
<b>RURAL DISTRICTS.</b>									
Alcester ... ..	348	273	...	28	42	1	2	1	1
Atherstone ... ..	613	430	...	55	39	55	2	11	21
Brailes ... ..	121	96	...	8	12	4	...	...	1
Castle Bromwich ...	72	64	1	3	...	2	1	...	1
Coventry ... ..	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farnborough... ..	28	18	...	2	8	...	...	...	...
Foleshill ... ..	650	458	...	57	100	2	7	11	15
Meriden ... ..	272	227	...	14	8	6	6	8	3
Monks Kirby ... ..	26	18	...	2	4	1	...	1	...
Nuneaton ... ..	50	45	...	2	1	1	...	1	...
Rugby ... ..	432	104	1	32	39	3	1	1	251
Solihull ... ..	340	309	2	10	8	...	4	1	6
Southam ... ..	242	187	...	16	30	6	1	2	...
Stratford-on-Avon ...	205	174	...	9	13	4	1	4	...
Tamworth ... ..	475	396	1	47	4	15	5	2	5
Warwick ... ..	181	157	...	7	8	3	1	3	2
TOTALS ... ..	9,902	6,929	16	832	807	221	79	349	669



	Miss Lowe.	Miss Mackenzie.	Miss Swallow.	Miss Colles.	TOTAL.
No. of Visits made ... ..	1,081	850	1,271	837	4,039
Health Talks to School Children, etc. ...	55	37	92	43	227
VENTILATION—					
Windows to be regularly opened ...	22	42	96	109	269
Windows not made to open ... ..	51	5	51	11	118
Chimneys to be unstopped ... ..	25	20	100	17	162
Bedrooms without Chimneys ... ..	...	3	397	8	408
Bedrooms without Windows ... ..	...	...	7	...	7
Pantry ventilation to be attended to	1	3	23	6	33
Pantries without ventilation ... ..	16	1	64	30	111
Cellars ... ..	...	...	2	...	2
CLEANLINESS—					
Of rooms ... ..	32	18	72	83	205
Bedding washed or destroyed ... ..	28	8	34	10	80
Of yards ... ..	13	5	5	2	25
Pantries to be whitewashed ... ..	8	1	17	5	31
Houses in which there was no pantry	2	...	90	22	114
Slops to be emptied ... ..	14	17	48	11	90
DISEASES—					
Consumption ... ..	7	9	13	24	53
Diarrhœa ... ..	14	5	7	20	46
Ulcerated heads ... ..	15	11	34	30	90
Other cases of sickness in which medical advice was urged ... ..	18	11	10	51	90
Cases of notifiable disease discovered ...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting babies ... ..	23	10	13	19	65
Babies improperly clothed ... ..	51	22	20	10	103
Babies improperly fed ... ..	68	35	60	28	191
Babies neglected ... ..	10	26	19	4	59
Babies over 12 months to be weaned ...	19	8	32	8	67
Neglected children ... ..	35	32	37	13	117
Babies to be vaccinated ... ..	5	2	...	6	13
Cases of overcrowding ... ..	13	4	43	6	66
Damp houses ... ..	13	11	56	13	93
Other defects ... ..	15	6	189	12	222





L. METEOROLOGY TABLE OF LEAMINGTON, 1907.

Month.	Means of Barom. at 10 a.m.	Means of Ther. at 10 a.m.	AIR TEMPERATURES.							Direction of the Prevailing Wind.	RAINFALL.	
			Means of		Absolute Temperatures.						Inches.	Days.
					Max.	Min.	Max.	Date.	Min.			
			Max.	Min.								
January ...	30.16	41	42.1	33.6	50	{ 5th, 12th, } { 14th, 15th }		19	24th	W.	1.11	9
February ...	29.83	40	42.4	32.9	52	15th		20	2nd	N.W.	1.30	13
March ...	30.02	45	52.4	36.8	66	28th		28	11th, 23rd	N.W.	.88	13
April ...	29.61	49	56.7	40.0	68	24th		32	17th	N.E. and S.E.	2.12	11
May ...	29.69	53	62.3	46.8	81	12th		33	21st	S.W.	4.75	19
June ...	29.70	57	67.3	49.8	77	9th		40	15th	W.	3.07	22
July ...	29.91	59	74.2	51.7	90	16th, 17th		44	3rd, 10th	S.W.	2.80	17
August ...	29.88	60	69.2	53.2	79	4th		45	27th	N.W.	3.42	14
September ...	30.00	58	69.9	50.5	76	{ 8th, 9th, } { 10th, 12th }		40	23rd	S.E.	.27	6
October ...	29.47	52	58.9	46.4	67	1st		38	24th	S.W.	4.62	19
November ...	29.78	47	49.1	41.2	58	2nd		32	15th, 29th, 30th	N.E.	2.51	17
December ...	29.53	44	45.3	38.1	56	19th		32	{ 5th, 6th, 14th, } { 15th, 25th, } { 28th, 29th }	S.W. and W.	3.62	17
TOTALS ...	357.58	605	689.8	521.0	...	...		...	...	...	30.47	177
MEANS ...	29.79	50	57.4	43.4	...	...		...	...	...	2.54	14

1908.

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Warwickshire County Council.

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*ANNUAL REPORT*

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH,

*For the Year 1907.*

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R. SPENNELL, PRINTER, WARWICK.